THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,780—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1912. PRI

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
16th Oct.	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	...	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	...	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S.S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th Nov
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	3000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	3000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Verwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
To London via Trieste	,, 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 903	,, 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
To London via Trieste	,, 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 633	,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
To London via Trieste	,, 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 832	,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	6th Nov.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	24th Oct.	9 a. m.	† C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	25th Oct.	‡ 5 a m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	28th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D. and C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barjora" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 23rd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Mazagon," 4997 tons, on or about 22nd October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
22nd October, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912
City of Calcutta	7630	....	...	..	22 Oct.
City of Paris	9232	....	...	...	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7473	....	...	..	9 ,,
*Newby Hall	4388	...	29 Oct.	..	19 ,,
City of Glasgow	6529	...	7/8 Nov.	...	28 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	16 ,,	...	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	23 ,,	...	13 ,,
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	...	21 ,,
City of Lahore	6875	30 ,,	23 ,,	—	1913 14 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	1913 2/3 Jan.	...	25 ,,

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	646
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	...

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Somali	2655	Kasch	4th Nov. 1912.
a Markgraf	3480	Jantzen	19th ,, 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay 3rd September, 1912

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
PAID UP..........................£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

WHICH IS CHEAPER?

TO buy a Piano at Rs. 400 cash and then be compelled to buy a Bluthner costing Rs. 1,100 on the Hire System or Buy a Bluthner Piano costing Rs. 1,100 on the Easy Payment System straight away.

What is really the meaning of the word "Cheap", when applied to manufactured goods, to sell them? "Cheap" when applied to the Pianoforte, the article which we make the subject of this advertisement, is perhaps intended purely as a comparative term for price, but in our interpretation it is meaningless, as "cheap" may be equally applied to a Bluthner Upright Grand Piano costing Rs. 1,100 as to one of any other make clamouring for preference at Rs. 400. Yet, who calls a Piano at Rs. 1,100 a "cheap" Piano? The Bluthner at Rs. 1,100 is much cheaper in representing real value; it might be said to carry value even above price, as compared with the piano at Rs. 400, whose estimate of enjoyment or utility, in expert opinion, stands below the level of its price. The craze at the present day for low prices is engulfing many who cannot afford the sacrifice, to become owners of instruments which become valueless extravagances ultimately. Makers of low priced pianos know that there are purchasers who are wholly ignorant in the knowledge of divining musical qualities of expression and tone-colour; cultured and emotional music are unknown considerations to such purchasers who have only ears for sound, and a blank in their minds for real music. Manufacturers also know that sufficient ready-money will always be forthcoming from the million for the purchase of a low priced piano and so it is made to satisfy a demand which is the result of unenlightenment. The inexperienced purchaser, however, soon realizes the fact that buying a low priced piano is not the only expense; absence of durability is proved by the frequent tunings required to help it stand in tune; loss of repetition in the action is its first sign of rapid deterioration; and its acquirement very quickly of a mixed metallic tone, resembling a tin can in the treble and a drum with a hole in the parchment in the bass, renders its last state as best suited perhaps, to a student who does not aspire to the higher attainments in portraying the beauties of piano compositions, but who can play 500 notes in one minute and is striving to increase this velocity to 1000. This is the return obtained in a very short time for the sacrifice of the sum of Rs. 400. Such an investment bears a resemblance rather to price paid at a "Dutch Auction", the definite character of value in which case is obscured by the postponement of its determination. Hundreds continue to buy their experience, and many cannot afford the cost of exchanging their low priced pianos for one of high and reliable quality without considerable effort and sacrifice in domestic economy; but having once been educated to the refined influence and necessity of music and the qualities essential in a musical piano, they gravitate surely to the Bluthner willingly and make the inevitable sacrifice. That is where the low priced piano has done inestimable good to the Bluthner Piano and the piano of the Highest Grade.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

IMPORTERS OF THE BEST PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.	REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.	150° TEST	NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.	"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

DUNLOP

DUNLOP TYRES—PNEUMATIC AND SOLID
DUNLOP DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS.
DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIMS.
DUNLOP TYRE, RIM AND WHEEL ACCESSORIES.
DUNLOP GOLF BALLS.
DUNLOP MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS.

The Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited, have pleasure in announcing that, having acquired all the trading interests of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Limited, the whole of the Dunlop business will in future be carried on by them at the undermentioned addresses:—

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, 3, Wallace St.,
MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.
CALCUTTA, 3, Mangoe Lane.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadow Street, Opp. Danney & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited, [illegible] Office, [illegible] bay, and to the Assessor of Municipal [illegible] Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed from payment of all premia and tax together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sheikh Memon Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 115, New No. 889, Old Survey No. 173 and New Survey No. 1131 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the property of the Purchaser on or towards the West by the property of Jugjivan Kesoor, and on or towards the South by a passage called Mutur Gully which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 299, and Street Nos 12 at 2?, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 18th day of October, 1912.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA, & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE 10 MULES made by Messrs. ASA LEES & CO., of 674 spindles each in excellent working condition can be seen any day during working hours between 8-30. A.M. and 5-30 P.M. at the STANDARD MILLS Lower Mahim. Delivery will be given immediately if required.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO,

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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1 fine Octave Chicago cottage harmonium, by Soundy & Co.

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At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis a-vis.
The property of a Militay Officer:—
1 rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 rubber-tyred baggy with hood.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for Messrs. Lukhmaji Padmaji and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd October, 1912, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), the following valuable jewellery :—

Lot No. 1—4 diamond bangles.
„ 2—4 pearl bangles.
„ 3—2 pearl raifuls.
„ 4—1 pearl necklace of 5 strings.
„ 5—2 diamond ear-rings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

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Under instructions from Messrs. K. F. Seerva and Nadirshaw B. Vakil, Receivers appointed in Suit No. 129 of 1910 (Dhanbai vs. Byramjee). Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable jewellery:—

1 diamond necklace.
1 pair booties set with big diamonds.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS AS PER LIST.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Revashanker Raghunath and others traded as Revashanker Bhaichand, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd October, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the above Insolvents in the unrecovered outstandings amounting to Rs. 15,288-9-3 as per list.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the list of outstandings apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following :—

On account of the consignors—
3 bales each 100 sh. overcoats.
2 bales each 50 sh. overcoats.
By order of the concerned—
6 ladies' gold open face watches.
By order of the concerned—
3 dozen ladies' silver open face watches.
5 cases Japanese paper lanterns.
A lot of still pens assorted by Joseph Gillott.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of iron bedstead, bradles, table, a big lot of chandellior's goods, picture frames, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 26th October 1912, at 3 p.m. (S.T.),

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 49, case No 15, Soparibag Road, Parel.

Building Street No 12, 14, 15, case No 15, Government Gate Road, Parel.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	... ...	„ 11 0
Quarterly	... ...	„ 6 0
Monthly	... ...	„ 2 0
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Half-yearly	... ...	„ 13 8
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Monthly	... ...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	...	TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „	3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	... „	3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	... „	2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	... „	2-0	do.
Minimum charge	... „	6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, October 21.

All markets closed for the Dussera Holiday.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
In Sept. 1912.	Rs.	Rs. a	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	38,25,000	55,30,100	22,05,100	......
In Aug. 1912				
Bombay	28,54,150	45,39,730	16,85,580	......
Total	......	...	......	......

Seven Sales of Bengal Opium and Five Sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
To end of Sept. 1912.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	23275000	38296210	15021210	......
To end of Aug. 1912.				
Bombay	9802350	15406994	5604344	......
Total	......	......	......	......

a Refers to sale of the 24th September, 1912.

THE GOLD AND SILVER

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913:—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Aug. 1912—			
Weight in ounces..	606287	49786	556501
Value in rupees...	36388018	2883388	33505630
To the end of the month of Aug. 1912— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	2855361	256627	2628734
Value in rupees...	174220t99	14873989	15934710

	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Aug. 1912—			
Weight in ounces.	8791178	623609	8167569
Value in rupees...	17638933	1579364	16059569
To the end of the month of Aug. 1912— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	27655469	7267978	20387491
Value in rupees....	53470056	14970186	38505870

	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Aug. 1912—			
Weight in ounces.	......	......	......
Value in rupees...	54027951	4462752	49565193
To the end of the month of Aug. 1912— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	......	......	......
Value in rupees...	227696755	29844175	197852580

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Aug. 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	......	4826364	4826364
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1328586	799500	2128086

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Aug. 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	......	10005863	10005868
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	7398225	3848961	11247186

Coined and Examined. In the month of Aug. 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	......	2056129	2056129
Rupees a	102010	1000011	1102021
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	1032021	500201	1532212

Coined and Examined. To end of the month of Aug. 1912

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	......	5655700	5655700
Rupees a	3602051	1340012	4942063
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	2995033	1640960	4635993

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

HOME REMITTANCES

The Treasury, Calcutta, Oct. 14.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 —	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 12th Oct., 1912, by Council Bills a ...	£ 10,830,014
Balance to be remitted from 13th Oct. 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ...	£ 4,669,986

a Of this sum £3,197,100 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100 500	100 500	14 p.c. 18 p.c.	283
Bank of Bombay	100	50	6 ,,	1760
Bank of India	500	500	14 ,,	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1750
Bank of Madras	100	100	7 ,,	1420
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 ,,	109
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 ,,	67½
Credit Bank of India Ld...	25	12½	12 p.c	12½
National Bank of India...	100	100	9	570
Punjab National Bank...	50	30	8	125
People's Bank of India...	100	50	7	27½
Specie Bank				75
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. .... —	100	10	6¾	13
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		32½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	4 ,,	91½
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$ 125	$ 125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	85
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	128x
Broach City .... —	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	145
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	800
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	280
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	887½
New Berar	500	500	40	575
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	715
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	890
Alliance	1000	1000	...	80
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126½
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	350
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	750
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	540
Century	100	100	3	305
Central India	500	500	70	2400
China	1000	1000	...	950
Chho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1555
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	200
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	740
Crescent	100	100	4	127½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1200
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	250	250	10	550
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	530
Empress	500	500	...	250
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	285
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	562½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1765
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	437½
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	775
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	500
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton.........	500	500	...	100
Indian Mfg............	1000	1000	...	650
Indo-China Mfg.........	1000	1000	nil	850
James Greaves	500	500	...	325
Jamshed Mfg.........	250	250	5	200
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	5004
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	275
Khandesh	1000	610	25	880
Khatow Makonjee.........	1000	1000	45	1410
Kohinoor	500	500	15	870
Leopold	100	100	...	72½
Lakshmi Cotton.........	1000	1000	yr. 100	1475
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2375
Madhauji Dharamsey......	500	500	65	1610
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	3260
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3250
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	305
New City of Bombay ..	500	500	20	1120
Phoenix	100	100	6	155
Presidency	1000	1000	...	500
Ripon	1000	1000	...	40
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	855
Sassoon Silk............	500	500	yr. 35	475
Sholapur............	1000	1000	125	5050
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	115
Standard Mills	500	500	35	1515
Sun	250	250	nil	155
Swan	250	250	10	310
Swadesh	500	500	25	1920
Textile	500	500	20	1530
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	497½
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	690
Western India	1000	1000	25	690

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	697½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 ,,	136
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 ,,	142
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½,,	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5¼ ,,	138
Central Provinces	25		4 ,,	73½
Guzrat Railway	100		4 ,,	126

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HOLMES—Oct. 5, at Bournemouth, Hampshire, England, the wife of a A C Holmes, I C S, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "You may know you are in a fair way of becoming a good drummer by three things. First—When you send in orders. Second—More orders. Third—Big orders."—G. H. Lorimer.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

Arrivals.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 3 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

Departures.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Maloja" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March	Bavarda.........	Starke
Overture	Le Lac des Fees	Auber
Valse	Lysistrata	Lincke
Selection	William Tell	Rossini
Entracte	Sweet Briar	Squire
Selection	A Waltz Dream.........	Strauss
Intermezzo Two Step	Irrawady	Thurban

Band at Chowpati.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	With Joyful Sounds ...	H. Dastal
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu
Three Dances ...	Nell Gwyn	E. German
Selection	The Mousme	Monckton
Valse	Amitie	Waldteufel
Skipping Rope Dance	In the Shadows	Finck
Grand Selection..	La Traviata	Verdi
Galop (Bell Solo)	The Tubophone	Hume

Theft by a Servant.—C. S. Menon, residing in Frere Road, reported to the Police that on Tuesday a servant who was engaged that very day disappeared with jewellery, valued at Rs. 200.

Pick-pocket.—On Sunday when one Moreshwar Trilokker was travelling by tram between Burrows Lane and Bori Bunder, his pocket was picked and he was robbed of a gold watch and chain, worth of Rs. 185.

An Averted "Strike".—The P. and O. authorities in Bombay have had some trouble with their native crew recently. Some Goanese waiters were granted increments of pay, whereupon other native employes demanded similar treatment. When their demands were refused some of them refused to sign articles for the s. s. "Assaye" due to leave to-morrow with the China mails. The P. and O. Superintendent, Mr. Symes, and Mr. Hopkins, the Shipping Master, however, met the men at Mazagon, and it was arranged that their request should be represented to the Home office. This satisfied the men and the matter ended.

Bathing Fatality.—Yesterday, at 11 a. m., a Moslim youth, named Sheik Imam, aged 25, living in Sewri and working in the storeyard of the Standard Oil Company, went to wash in a pool in Sewri. After washing his clothes he proceeded to take a bath. Unfortunately he got into deep water. He cried out and his brother went to his rescue, but as neither knew how to swim they struggled in the water and both would have been drowned, had not a Mali warned the brother to save himself as best as he could. This he did with difficulty, but Sheik Imam sank. After two hours' search the body was found but life was extinct. The body was removed to the Morgue, but as it was a clear case of drowning no inquest was held and the body was handed over to the deceased's relatives to be disposed of.

Society of "Our Lady of Piety."—The feast of Our Lady of Piety in the Chapel of the Bishop of Damaun came off as announced with all solemnity. The chapel was most artistically decorated by the chaplain who was the officiating priest on the occasion. The Victoria Orchestra and singers played and sang a very melodious mass. The services ended with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the "Tantum Ergo" being sung with all devotion.—The Dabul branch celebrated the feast of its Patroness on Sunday in the church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, with a Solemn High Mass, Exposition, Sermon, Procession and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. After the religious service a general meeting of members, subscribers and well-wishers was held in the Goan Union High School, presided over by the Very Rev. Fr. L. C. Pera, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Damaun. The chairman called upon the secretary to read the report and accounts for the year, which disclosed the useful work done by the Society. The receipts amounted to Rs. 8,318-8-0 and the expenditure Rs. 6,737-13-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,580-10-3 in favour of the society. A dinner was then served to about 160 poor in the society's asylum at Cavel. The Princess Band was in attendance.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 20th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 21st October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	1	1
This day last year............	2	2
Total mortality from all causes		77
Same date last year		82

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Duty of the Poor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a number of your paper sent to me I notice an exception taken to a sentence in an article of mine appearing in "East and West"—English clergymen preach the duty of the poor to let themselves be crushed beneath the wheels of English commercialism and industrialism. The article was written in the Homeland some time ago, and as I have not a copy with me I must take the sentence as it stands without context. Of course, I do not mean that the modern clergyman uses these actual words. I can assure anyone anxious on the subject that he deals with the matter much more prettily than that; he wraps the idea up quite nicely. He advises everyone to be content with their position in life, however sordid. He tells them that want and suffering are ordained for a good purpose and to attempt to cure them in any large way is to fight against the Creator who (he misquotes) has decided that the poor shall be always with us. He praises poverty, not mere simple living, not, again, voluntary poverty which is often noble, but that terrible struggle for existence when life is nothing but one long fear that destitution already experienced may return. Who has not heard hunger and want and unemployment praised because if it were not for these "the rich would have no opportunity to exercise the virtues of compassion and philanthropy." This argument I heard used two years ago, in an English church. Of course I do not need to be told that some clergymen of all denominations lead very self-denying lives among the poor. It is a well-known fact regarding human nature, however, that this most praiseworthy self-abnegation may accompany very narrow views and even, in certain respects, a certain callousness. Charles Kingsley, himself a clergyman, alluded to the curious persons who believed in helping the workers, but were indignant when they tried to help themselves.

As regards whether I am a socialist or not, as my defender, Mr. A. M. Young seems to think possible that can certainly matter very little in Bombay; I may state, however, that so far from being anti-Church, I am a convert to the Church, and that in the passion in social reform which possesses some of us we follow not Tom Payne but our present Holy Father Pius the Tenth.—Yours, etc.

CONSTANCE CLYDE.

New Zealand Dunedin, Sept. 14.

The Present Bullock Cart.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the present bullock cart causes a deal of obstruction to passers-by owing to its very slow speed its present state is very miserable. Accidents occur frequently in consequence of its coming into collision with tram-cars, motors and other vehicles of rapid speed. Some improvement is necessary in the present model so that it may keep pace with the times. I would therefore suggest, through the medium of your paper to the police authorities that they should, at their annual inspection of these carts, consider the question of introducing a new model in place of the old one and thus make its service more useful to the public especially to tradesmen.—Yours, etc.

ANANDRAO MANGESH.

MAIDANIA.

Programme for Guy Fawkes Night.

There is a hum of activity in the grounds of Maidania, and new erections and alterations are springing into existence on all sides. To the general public the state of the railway appears to be very backward, but it now only lacks the covering of painted canvas to restore its pristine attractiveness. Experience has shown that suitable plaster, necessary for the decoration, cannot be obtained in this country, and consequently a large supply had to be ordered out from Europe. This is now in course of clearance from the docks, and with its arrival the completion of the structure will only be a matter of a few days. The skating-rink and track are also well in hand, and the other side-shows will be ready in a few days.

As regards Maidania's programme, several attractive features for the first week have already been arranged. On the opening night there will be no special event, the Committee considering it best to show what the grounds will be like on ordinary occasions, but on the following Tuesday, which the public will recognise as the 5th of November, there will be a fancy dress dance, handsome prizes being given for the most grotesque gentleman's costume, and lest the ladies find this idea too great an obstacle to overcome, prizes in their case will be awarded to the most fanciful costume in black and white. Cotton is all that is necessary, and it can safely be left to the ladies to elaborate the idea. The following Saturday there will be children's sports at 6 o'clock, and a skating carnival in the evening.

Boxing and wrestling tournaments, races on skates, concert and theatrical performances will also be held from time to time, while there will be a frequent change of bands.

Altogether Maidania should be a pleasant place of amusement during the next six months.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1912.

638. Parades.—"A" Company will parade at Custom House on Mondays and Thursdays at 5-30 p m.

Dress—Mufti.

II "C" Company will parade on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

III "D" Company will parade on Mondays, at 7 a.m., and Thursdays at 6 p. m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

IV "E" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m. to-day, Tuesday, 22nd and Thursday, the 24th Instant.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

V.—"F" Company will parade to-day, Tuesday, the 22nd instant at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 6-15 p.m. Arms, Uniform, shorts with Caps.

VI "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 23rd instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

639.—Bugle Practice—There will be Bugle Practice to-day, Tuesday, the 22nd instant at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Ed. Society's School, Byculla.

640.—Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

641.—Viceroy's Competition.—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition, 1st Stage, will take place at Ghat Kopar, on Sunday, the 27th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

642.—Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms and boots early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

643.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice Viceroy's Competition on Friday the 25th and Saturday 26th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Regimental Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday, the 2nd November, commencing at 8-30 p.m. sharp.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2 Members are kindly requested to draw their arms from Head-quarters, Council Road, between the hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

3 It is notified for information that the Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Tuesday morning the 29th instant at 7 a.m.

All members residing in Bombay and neighbourhood are requested to attend.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.,
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

THE WEATHER.

Disturbed Conditions in the South Bay.

RAIN ON EAST COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

Disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay persist. The area of rainfall extended northwards along the East Coast as far as Calingapatam, and continues south of Madras, but on the whole falls have not been so heavy. There has been fairly general rain in Upper Burma.

Chief falls:—Ootacamund, 1 inch; Mangalore, 1 1-2; Nellore, 6; Masulipatam and Lashio, each 1; Minbu and Bassein, each 1 1-2; Slipper Island, 3.

Forecast:—No large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 21st OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Kharif harvesting in progress. We estimate crop at 12 annas. Rain much needed generally for rabi crop.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton ready for picking in some places.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop prospects improving. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops sowings.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and estimate ten or twelve annas.

Broach.—Sometimes bright and sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Slightly cold mornings. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and prospects improving.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Wheat being sown.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night temperature is in defect in the Southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear, The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Veraval and Surat; night temperature is in defect in West Central India and at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Minimum temperature has fallen and is lower than normal over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The area of disturbed weather in the Bay of Bengal appears to have moved in some north-westerly direction, the centre being probably off Madras to-day; it may move further in the same direction. Rainfall has been nearly general on the Coromandel Coast and in Malabar, and local in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and the Carnatic. The highest amount of rainfall reported today is 1·44" at Mangalore.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Madras Coast and in the eastern districts of the Madras Deccan, local rain in Malabar, Mysore and the south-east Madras. A few showers are possible in south Hyderabad.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 21st October, was 29·920 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

MEASURES AGAINST OPIUM.

It is well known that little or no opium worth mention is grown in the Kuangtung province. Yet a good deal is consumed, because the people are rich. The Captain Superintendent of Police was recently approached by some of the local officials from the country districts, who suggested that sundry facilities should be given to the people to smoke if they like, for the sake of the revenue to be secured. It is refreshing to read the proclamation from H. E. Yue Hanman. There is no vacillation here. It says that to "take opium to alleviate pain or trouble is like taking virulent poison to quench one's thirst." The attitude of Great Britain is referred to, and it is pointed out that if China does not do her part there is no reason to expect a foreign country to do hers. No facilities are to be arranged for new shops to be opened and the old ones are to be kept under strict supervision and closed as speedily as possible. Even the "degenerate Ts'ing would not agree to keep open opium dens in order to gain revenue, but did much during later years to suppress opium; can we therefore the sons of the Revolution fall behind them in this important matter?" In a word the central official is ordered to inform all the local officials throughout the country that they are to do everything possible to suppress the consumption of opium and any remissness on their part will be punished with extreme severity.—"China Herald."

DUSSERAH HOLIDAY.

The High Court, the Police Courts, all Public Offices and Banks were closed yesterday on account of the Dusserah holiday. The Post Office also observed the day as a holiday, being open only for urgent work.

Dusserah day was observed by the Indian merchants and shopkeepers in the bazar on Sunday.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Dhragandhra is plunged into deep mourning on account of the death of the Rani Saheb (Jamnagarwallah), which sad event occurred yesterday.

The price of satinwood has risen considerably in Ceylon, and at the last Government sale the flowered timber fetched the record price of Rs. 16·20 per cubic foot.

The late Edward Ralph Johnson, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India from 1876 to 1898, left £5,581, says a cable to the "Ceylon Observer."

Singhalese servants appear to be businesslike even to the last. A man who hanged himself on a tree near his master's bungalow the other day left a note asking that his wages should be paid to his brother.

The Ceylon Government have taken steps to represent to the India Office, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the urgency and importance of prohibiting the emigration of Afghans from India to Ceylon.

The organisation in Police Force of Dhragandhra State, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, has gone a far way to minimize the criminal cases, there being at present in jail only about twenty prisoners undergoing terms for petty offences.

Major N. P. O. Gorman Lalor I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Burma, who was placed on special duty for one year in connection with the investigation of malaria, is to continue on that duty for a further period of six months.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has selected the following candidates to be probationers for the Indian Forest Service:—Edward William Carroll, Harry George Champion, Arthur Francis Dickson, Betram Raymond Long, and Bernard Reador Wood.

It is proposed by the Punjab Government to make the following rule under the Punjab Motor Vehicles Act, 1907:—No person shall drive a motor vehicle within the cantonment limits of Kasauli except under a permit granted by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Between 4-50 and 9 a. m. on Friday breaches and slips occurred on the Ghaut Section of the Travancore Railway between Shencottah and Ariankavu. Through traffic is likely to be interrupted for two days. Four inches of rain fell in Tinnevelly and 6 ins. in Trevandrum.

Residents in Ceylon will be glad to know that Mr. W. E. Davidson, Governor of the Seychelles, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland. He was a member of the Ceylon Civil Service from 1880 till 1902, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal, and two years later he was appointed to the Seychelles.

It takes a long time to settle up the Durbar accounts, remarks the "Englishman." Several members of the Calcutta port police are agitating for the Durbar grant that was made to other members of the force, but some Government official, it is said, is now attempting to get out of the bargain on the excuse that it was never granted to these men.

Out of the list of the seventy-three successful candidates for the Home, Indian and Colonial Civil Service, Cambridge obtained twenty-three successes. In view of the small number who went up from this University, the University has every reason to be satisfied with the result. It had the second, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh candidates, or five out of the first seven.

The Attorney General (Sir Rufus Isaacs) has appointed Mr. George A. H. Branson to be Junior Counsel to the Treasury in succession to Mr. Justice Rowlatt. Mr. Branson is the eldest son of the late Mr. James H. A. Branson, who practised for many years at the Calcutta Bar and afterwards before the Privy Council.

On the 10th instant the "Times of Ceylon's" London correspondent reported the death of Mr. W. B Jackson, late of Hauteville, Agrapatnas, Ceylon The news of the death of this old colonist will be received with regret, writes our contemporary, especially in Dimbula District, with which he was so long associated. "Mr. Jackson came out to Ceylon in 1860. In the latter year he was on Geomera, Madulkelle, and we find him planting on Velaehetta, Delotta, in 1875. In 1880 he went to St. George, Agrapatnas, where he remained for about ten years before taking charge of Hauteville. Mr. Jackson gave up planting about six years ago."

The reception at the Colombo Museum to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. M. Corbet was, says the "Ceylon Observer," a graceful acknowledgment of the many acts of kindness rendered by the former to Ceylonese students in England. Mr. Corbet's attitude towards Ceylonese has always been that of a sound friend. Without wounding their susceptibilities or ministering to their vanities he has been able to help them in a real sense. In his relations with them he has struck the happy medium. On neither side has there ever been any embarrassment, indicating sound good sense in the one and a proper spirit of appreciation in the other.

The Sanitary Commissioner in the Punjab reports that during the week ending 5th October 1912 there were 1,230 births registered in the 38 large Municipal towns (610 males and 620 females), giving a birth-rate of 54 per mille of population, and 723 deaths were registered (348 males and 375 females), giving a death-rate of 32 per mille of population. The death-rates registered in the three largest towns were as follows:—Lahore 31 aganist 30 in the corresponding week of the previous year. Amritsar 33 against 28; and Multan 29 against 36. There were 8 deaths reported from plague in Rawalpindi and 1 in Sialkot. Of the 10 deaths from small-pox 4 were registered in Amritsar, 2 each in Kasur and Sialkot, and one each in Bhiwani and Jullundur. There were 4 deaths recorded from cholera in Kasur, and one each in Hoshiarpur and Lahore.

We remarked on Saturday, complains the "Times of Ceylon," on the weakness of present-day school cricket in Ceylon and our attention has since been drawn to the fact that on Friday and Saturday last not a single master was present to see the Combined Colleges play the C.C.C., whilst in addition there were only a dozen or so boys present. What clearly appears to be wanted just now is a lead in Ceylon school cricket from the masters... It was once usual for masters to play for their schools against the various Clubs in Colombo. They exercised a healthy influence over the boys, and it is such an influence that appears to be so lacking at the present time as to call for notice from European cricketers in Ceylon, who have been school-boy cricketers themselves, and appreciate the value of training.

The Australian Pony Griffin Scheme, organised by the Ceylon Turf Club, which fell through with only seven subscribers (10 having been wanted), has been re-opened, says the "Times of Ceylon," till the 21st instant. In view of the paucity of galloways in the island, it is hoped that the scheme will go through. If it does races will be provided for the griffins at the next August Meet. In the meantime the Stewards do not propose actually including races for 14-2's in the programme in view of the failure of this class of racing last August, when one horse was pitted against two or three hacks and swept the board. That has been the chief trouble with galloway racing in Ceylon in recent years. Good ponies are not easily obtainable for £50 or £60 in Australia, and, unless races are confined to griffins (and they cannot always be) it is a comparatively simple thing for an enterprising owner to get out a good horse and win everything. Time was when there was a fairly high class of galloway in Ceylon, and, if there is a tendency on the part of owners to import such animals, the C. T. C. Stewards will be ready and willing to cater for them liberally.

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Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Company's steamer Vadala 2,164 tons Captain C G Cocklin arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Calcutta September 18 with a general cargo.

The steamer Crown of Arragon 2,823 tons Captain B F Herschel, arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban October 4, with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Wakasa Maru 3,923 tons Captain N Nielson arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, 20th September with a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons Captain E L Moth R N R arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 6th instant with a general cargo.

The steamer Bridge 649 tons Captain J Filkman arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok 30th September with a cargo of timber.

The B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3409 tons, Captain E G Carr, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1865 tons Captain T Schapp, sailed on Monday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, 13 cabin and 890 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3436 tons, Captain G M Ramage, sailed on Monday for Bassein with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 21.

Vessel	Tons	Captain	Port	Date	Agents
Angus	230	Dakers			T M & Co
Banca	3794	Poter			P & O Co
Barala	1839	Butler			M M & Co
Barjora	1908	Burbridge			M M & Co
Boverio	2841	Harper			F F Campbell & Co
Bema	1899	Younger			S W & Co
Cecil	5210	Lovik			J M & Co
Dumra	762	Morrison	P Gulf		M M & Co
Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai		P & O Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon			M M & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cussack			B N Lang
Harpenden	2302	Cromack			Turner Morrison & Co
Lawoe	1817	Brewig	Jeddah		Dadamia Khundwani
Mazagon	3280	Raddock	Calcutta	19-10	M M & Co
Maloja	6782	Weston	London	21-10	P & O Co
Oolobaria	3437	Ramage			M M and Co
Ocean	2460	Christiansen			
Republic	2764	Ireland			The Captain
Virginia	2789	Morgan			
Wearbeck	2446	Shotton			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4230	Cockman	S'ghai	23-10	P & O Co
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Karachi	25-10	J Finlay & Co
C&R Montello	2770	Croft	K'chi	30-10	J Finlay & Co
D&E Wardha	2552	Cannock			M M & Co
F Belli of Ireland	2772	Weeks	Antwerp	30-10	R A Willis
K Wakasa Maru	3922	Neilson			N Y Kaisha
O Umhloti	1348	Ost		2-10	R A Willis
P Liverpool	3033	Baty	Mostyn Deep	26-10	K N & Co
Q Silverash	2378	Scroggie	Ant	26-10	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Ohyetassa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	30-1	M M & Co
2 Scindia	3528	Kelso	L'pool	28-10	W & A G & Co
7 Habsburg	2395	Seberich			A L S N Co
8 Sofala	3436	Moth			M M & Co
9 Weissenfels	2133	Bellen	Hamburg	22-10	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Kaveri	553	Mohomed			Bo S N Co
Netraviti	699	Fakeera			
Satrunji	547	Hossein	Repairing		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Naderi	1168	Hughes			Bo & P S N Co

P & O Dock.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Bridge	Volkman	Bangkok, Sept 30
21	Sofala	Moth	Calcutta, Oct 7
	Vakasa Maru	Nielson	Kobe, Sept 20
	Crown Arragon	Herschel	Durban, Oct 4
	Vadala	Cocklin	Calcutta, Sept 18

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Umvoti	Keen	Dunkirk
	Kanzler	Schapp	Zanzibar, &c
	Oolobaria	Ramage	Bassein
	Onda	Carr	Rangoon
	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi

The steamer Montebello, began to load yesterday for Hull, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line ss Castalia outward bound passed Suez early morning on the 20th and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 30th instant. The same Co's ss Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 21.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—3,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Oct.				
22	m 9 6	25 10	m 2 31	19 7
	9 31 a	25 4	3 20 a	18 5
23	m 9 33	26 5	m 3 12	19 0
	10 3 a	26 6	3 47 a	17 6
24	m 10 0	26 10	m 3 51	18 6
	10 35 a	27 5	4 14 a	16 7
25	m 10 23	27 2	m 4 27	18 2
	11 8 a	28 3	4 41 a	15 11
26	m 10 58	27 4	m 5 2	18 1
	11 43 a	28 9	5 9 a	15 4
27	m 11 31	27 4	m 5 37	18 3
			5 39 a	14 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Oct.		Sunrise		Sunset
„ 22 (Tuesday)	„	6h 35m	„	6h 12m
„ 23 (Wednesday)	„	6h 35m	„	6h 11m
„ 24 (Thursday)	„	6h 36m	„	6h 11m
„ 25 (Friday)	„	6h 36m	„	6h 10m
„ 26 (Saturday)	„	6h 37m	„	6h 10m
„ 27 (Sunday)	„	6h 37m	„	6h 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon. Oct. 26th, 8h 0-5m. a.m; Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 8th 7h. 21-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 32-2m. a.m.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Bensch's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
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Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 22nd October, 1912.

MORMONISM.

During the past two years there have been rumours afloat as to the spread of Mormonism in England. The most dangerous doctrine of the Mormons is held to be that of polygamy, and it is popularly believed that hundreds of girls are yearly persuaded to emigrate in order to become the "plural wives" of the elders in Utah. How much real truth lies behind this sensational rumour it is difficult to determine, but in pamphlet and in pulpit, the clergy have issued solemn warnings to young women, urging them to turn a deaf ear to persuasive Mormons in search of disciples, while in the columns of the newspapers, and in the pages of popular novels the same advice has been repeatedly given. On the other hand, the latter-day saints have not been idle. Thousands of their tracts are yearly distributed, and in the large seaport towns, whence emigration is easy, their campaign is vigorously pursued. The rough handling, which an agent occasionally receives, imparts a pleasant flavour of martyrdom to their missionary zeal, and helps to keep alive the fear and disapprobation which is caused by their presence in England. The mere mention of the word "Mormon" conjures up a picture of a venerable elder, surrounded by innumerable wives, but as a matter of fact the sect does not exist for the sole purpose of securing pretty young women for questionable wifehood, although popular imagination has seized this picturesque doctrine, and given it an importance which the followers of Brigham Young have never bestowed upon it.

The secular organization of the Mormons resembles very closely that of Old Testament times and the doctrine and general features of the spiritual instruction show clear traces of the influence which the first five books of the Bible had upon the founder. To Joseph Smith belongs the fame of having started a sect which now numbers close upon half a million followers. His dreams and visions were curiously similar to those recorded in the Pentateuch, and in due time an angelic visitant presented him with a book, the leaves of which were of pure gold, covered with deeply-graven hieroglyphics. Angelic spectacles were also bestowed upon him to enable him to decipher these strange signs and his translation became the sacred book of his followers, of whom there were, by this time, a considerable number. The golden plates were then removed by the angel, and the written version, paraphrased by J. Smith, was an object much in demand. This Mormon Bible is very curious and interesting. It is like an attempt to render modern history in the language of the book of Revelations. It purports to be the history of America from the time of its invasion by a tribe which emigrated from the Tower of Babel. The golden book was supposed to have been written by a prophet named Mormon, who flourished in the year 385 A.D., and the author re-appeared in America in the year 1823 in order to introduce his work to the notice of Joseph Smith, who gathered about him to little community which, in spite of ridicule, abuse, and violence, increased yearly in numbers. On one occasion Joseph Smith was tarred and feathered by an unsympathetic mob, and in 1838 the militia were called out to restore order amongst the excited townsfolk. A reinforcement of 2,000 converts from England came as a great encouragement, and with the appearance of Brigham Young, and his twelve Apostles of the Church, a tide of prosperity set in for the Mormons. A band of pioneers, led by the new luminary, settled in Salt Lake Valley, the present headquarters of the sect, and when Joseph Smith was shot while in prison, Brigham Young became leader, and began to have revelations on his own account. It was he who first preached plurality of wives and started a system which has been a fruitful source of scandal and of amusement, for the last sixty years. There are Mormon Settlements all over America, and Mormon missionaries all over the world. The creed they preach is as nearly as possible that of Judaism, except that they believe in Christ, and confidently expect that He will return to reign over the earth—from America! The youngest sect must always have dissenters in its midst. Mormonism has backsliders in the persons of members of the reorganised church of latter-day saints, who are opposed to polygamy. A descendant of Joseph Smith has led this nonconformity, and has started a rival settlement at Lamoni, in Iowa.

The Mormons are indeed a curious people. They seem to us anachronisms, and it is surprising that they should have been able to attack such a large following. The claims of Joseph Smith and his deliberately archaic teaching, were not such as we would have expected to inspire belief, in the middle of the nineteenth century. It must be remembered that his doctrines were in no sense an off-shoot of any existing creed, or school of thought. He advanced an entirely new theory, laid claim to a new and special revelation, and introduced to the world a new set of scriptures. Modern history has no parallel to the history of Mormonism. In the most aggressively modern country of the world a new hierarchy has been established, and now governs a large and prosperous community. It has rules and observances as rigid as Levitical law, and it follows a custom which is illegal in every other State of the nation to which it owns allegiance. That so audacious and so novel a creed should have become so widespread is one of the most astonishing records in the annals of religious thought; one cannot but believe that a stubborn and zealous spirit underlies the obvious absurdities, a spirit which can rise above persecution, opposition, and ridicule. This much at least has been demonstrated, and those who see in Mormonism nothing but what is foolish and harmful, must realize regretfully that there still survives in the heart of man, that eternal willingness to be deceived, which neither civilization nor the force of logic can ever quite destroy.

THE NAVY LEAGUE. WE have received a copy of the annual report of the Navy League, and are glad to see that that institution continues in a flourishing state. Notwithstanding "many difficulties," its progress during the eleven months, with which this report deals, has been very satisfactory. There has been a considerable accession of membership, recruited almost entirely from the working classes—the classes which nowadays count for so much—and "the position, which the League occupies as one of the great non-party educational and propogandist bodies of the Empire has received a proportionate increase of strength." The committee seem to think that had it not been for the extreme interest taken in the constitutional question and in State Insurance at Home, they might have done even better. Therefore it being difficult for the League to work with unabated vigor during times of public excitement, the committee considered that the last year was not normal from the point of view, either of financial support or public activity. Thus we may hope for an even greater accession of strength during the ensuing year, provided that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill and Sir Edward Carson and the others will consent to make less exacting demands on our intelligence and attention. Digressing for a moment, one cannot help feeling that the Navy League scarcely gives Mr. Churchill his due. Even if he does not do all that they would like him to, certainly his big naval speeches have marked a considerable advance on the former Liberal attitude and have contained promises, on which the party can hardly go back. They quote him, and then dismiss him very briefly. They might at any rate have said "thank you" or even a qualified "thank you" with some appearance of enthusiasm. However, they are certainly right in saying that Mr. Churchill's speeches must not allow the League and possible members of the League to relax their alertness, and in Bombay, where we are not distracted by reforms of Houses of Lords or Legislative Councils, and where we have no State Insurance, the Branch of the Navy League, which can do with more vigorous support might, with every reason receive a little more attention. We commend to lukewarm believers in a big Navy the following extract from the report:—"Your Committee commend to your careful reflection the relation of our sea power to our position in India. When it is realised that the individual liberty of every subject of that vast aggregation of nations and peoples is guaranteed from day to day by the presence of the British Fleet upon the high seas, the real reason why this country should maintain the control of the sea becomes convincingly apparent. The enjoyment of the fullest measure of freedom by the people of India and the continuity to wise, benevolent and progressive policy in Indian administration, is no doubt in a large measure dependent upon the high character of those to whom the Crown entrusts the functions of Government, but Navy Leaguers can never forget that however admirable the moral influence of the governing body in India may be, its ultimate power is dependent upon the adequacy and effective disposition of our Fleet."

"A NOTE OF WARNING." Is Russia engaged in finding another problem for Europe to settle? Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer, believes that she is. He has just published a remarkable essay which, in view of the comparatively recent settlement of issues between France and Germany, the Italo-Turkish War and the Balkan conflagration will cause something of a sensation in European circles. In "A Cry of Warning," under which title he has published his essay, Sven Hedin seeks to show how Russia's need to seek a way to the Ocean imperils Sweden. "The Polar Sea, the sea to the east of the North Cape, is of no use to Russia," says the doctor. "It is not a practicable open sea for a navigator. Russia, therefore, is directing her attention towards the north and west coast of Norway, where the Lyngen Fjord, and, still better, the Ofoten Fjord, offer the nearest harbours opening on to the Atlantic. Further south the great harbour of Trondhjem offers a tempting goal. That Russian eyes have been turned towards these harbours is no new observation." Whether Sven Hedin will elicit much support for this extraordinary estimate of Russian intentions and ambitions is doubtful; but that he will attract a wide range of attention is certain, while his view that the motive of Russia in destroying the liberty of the Finns was a desire to prepare the way for an advance against Sweden will also not pass unnoticed. In the past Russia has been charged with designing many violent map-changing projects, but this particular allegation outsteps them all. At the same time, it must be remembered, Dr. Sven Hedin is no irresponsible blower of hot air. He is a man of proved capacity for observation and this fact alone will attach some importance to the views he expresses in his essay. In some quarters Russia has been debited with malevolent intent and desire in matter of the Balkan trouble. It has been said that, while she has apparently been most active in the attempt to preserve the peace, she is in full accord with the aims of the Balkan Confederacy against Turkey. If—and it is only problematical—this proves correct, then no scheme could be too nefarious for her to design, although its execution in the face of certain European opposition would be another matter altogether. Mr. Bernard Shaw once said in reference to an intimate problem of human life, "You never can tell," and this cryptic phrase would appear to apply even as closely to the problem of European politics, so changeful and difficult have they become during the last quarter of a century.

"FALLACIES" ABOUT CHILDREN. DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON, a British Medical man, for some years resident in the United States, has been attempting to prove to a meeting of medical colleagues that most of the fine old sayings having reference to the rearing and training of children are merely fine old humbug. Having read a summary of his address few people will be surprised that some of his friends expressed the opinion "that Dr. Hutchinson's views were a trifle ahead of public opinion," but they agreed that there is a danger now-a-days of attaching too much importance to "fine old sayings," because most of them have not kept abreast of modern science and in some cases are diametrically opposed to it. At the same time, Dr. Hutchinson has opened out for most people a vista in which there is much perplexity. For example, he says, "Be it a large meal, or a small titbit that a child craves for in nine times out of ten it ought to have it." We can understand a mother objecting that it depends entirely on what the titbit is, for in this country all who have the control of children know there are many Indian "titbits" which are fatal to the digestion, not only of children, but of adults. Another dictum delivered by the good doctor, which some will debate hotly, is that "the child knows what it wants better than its parents." In certain specific cases this may be true, but it is absurd in the extreme to apply it in a general way. But when these criticisms are made, there is a lot in what Dr. Hutchinson says which should appeal to the parent, and his address, which was delivered before the International Health Congress at Washington, will serve to suggest that the world, both East and West can do with much more expert information, dealing with the subject of children, than it possesses at present.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE. IN the House of Commons the other day Sir John Rees suggested that Japan be requested in a friendly manner to suppress seditious publications, which were being circulated in India. Mr. Acland, replying, said that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador, had been instructed to bring the facts to the notice of the Japanese Government, but as the introduction of such literature into India was prohibited, it was considered unnecessary to present a request for its suppression. We learn that little, if any, of such literature reaches Bombay from Japan and such as does is promptly confiscated. But by last mail a considerable amount arrived and was unconsciously distributed by the Post Office. By the "Maloja" came copies of the "Herald of Revolt," which is described as an "organ of the coming Social Revolution." It contains a long and highly coloured account of the Savarkar case, by Mr. G. A. Aldred, the editor, and is illustrated by a photograph of the "patriot," holding a rifle in his hand. In addition is an article by Sir W. W. Strickland on "Government by Hooligan," which is even more offensive than Mr. Aldred's effusion, another on "Life in the Andamans" by the same writer, one on the "Indian Courts" and incidentally a notification that the proprietary still owe their printers a large amount of money. This is well, for it seems to indicate that though it has reached the tenth number of the second volume it will not last much longer. But this consummation may be hastened if recipients of copies would send them to the Commissioner of Police or the Collector of Customs. We suppose it may be regarded as the irony of fate that the steamer which brought the mail, containing this seditious literature, also brought the Under Secretary of State for India.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 3 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

YESTERDAY was Trafalgar Day and Union Jacks and other flags were flown from the ships, yachts, and public buildings in Bombay.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Fortification of the German Coast.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

THE decision of the German Government to fortify the island of Sylt is the development of a project started some two years ago, as the result of the naval manœuvres held early in 1910 to test the possibility of a hostile navy seizing Sylt, as a base for its "mosquito" fleet. Notwithstanding that troops were hurried over from the mainland with the utmost despatch, it was held that the High Sea Fleet, representing the enemy, had been successful. A preliminary scheme estimated to cost £50,000 was drawn up and approved, not ostentatiously as a coastal defence project, but with the reclamation of half a million of acres from the sea as its apparent aim, together with the improvement of the communications between the island and the mainland. Both these objects would have been attained by the seven or eight miles of embankment for which provision was made in the original estimate, but the military difficulty, disclosed by the manœuvres, would only have been met partially. The scheme which is now being adopted will cost five times as much, and provide for the extension of the railway line from Hamburg *via* Hoyer, in Schleswig-Holstein, into the Island, and the construction of fortifications and permanent barracks for a very considerable garrison. All these works are to be completed within four years, and when finished the revised scheme of German coast defence made possible by the cession of Heligoland in 1890 will be concluded.

The defences of the German ports and coast line have always been in themselves very complete, and kept up to date, but the fringe of islands, extending along to the coast from Borkum on the south to Sylt on the north, with Heligoland slightly to the East in the centre, have in the past been a source of weakness in the defence. So long as Heligoland was in foreign occupation, it would have been difficult to evolve a scheme of fortification for the islands which would have been strategically equivalent to the cost, especially as the widening of the Kiel Kanal, would, probably, not have been undertaken, and Wilhelmshaven would not have attained its present importance. But that is another story. We are concerned with what is, not with what might have been; and the present position is that Heligoland is the central pivot on which the outer line of German coast defence turns, the keystone of the arch, the ends of which rest on Borkum and Sylt. When Heligoland belonged to England it was a rock of offence to the Treasury and consequently the despair of every engineer officer who had anything to do with it. Formed of the most friable rock it was ever being eroded by the sea, plans and estimates were from time to time prepared to afford adequate protection but were ever put aside in favour of a less expensive makeshift which sooner or later, generally sooner, succumbed to the force of the waves until it became an axiom with the Treasury that Heligoland was an engineering impossibility. That the engineers had never been given a fair chance was left out of consideration. When, therefore, the question of giving a *quid pro quo* in the matter of the East African port was on the tapis, Heligoland was chosen, regardless of expert opinion on its strategic value as being of little use and a perpetual source of expense to maintain. *Quondam dormitat bonus Homerus* seems the only fair explanation, for it is impossible to impute to Lord Salisbury an altruistic desire to rectify geographical inexactitudes in favour of a foreign power: altruism has no place in diplomacy.

Since Heligoland has passed into the hands of Germany, the task that our Treasury refused to face, has been tackled with success. At a cost of between seven and eight millions, which, by the way, appear in the public works and not the military estimates, the ravages of erosion have been stopped. The work has been carried out with characteristic thoroughness, and the most severe tests applied to see, if in addition to withstanding the action of the sea the island would stand the concussion of the firing of the heavy guns, destined for its defence. The results have been in every way satisfactory, and the island with its double ties of forts, connected by covered ways, and mounting guns of 12,000 yards effective range is now as nearly impregnable as modern science can make it. This in itself would be of little value, except as denying the use of the island to the enemy, for the influence of an island fort is bounded by the range of its guns, but another million and a half is being spent on harbour works which are now nearly complete and available for torpedo craft, minelayers, and similar vessels of comparatively light draught, which form the mobile portion of modern coast defence. Repairing hulks, floating docks, store sheds, magazines, etc. are being provided, so that the defence flotilla based on Heligoland may be self-contained, though still administered and directed from the headquarters of the coastal defence at Cuxhaven. The harbour, like ours at Dover, had to be constructed, and is formed by an eastern mole of 450 yards and a western mole of 675 yards long, the entrance being covered by a breakwater 330 yards long.

BORKUM.

Sixty miles to the south lies Borkum, a sand dune, and nothing else, until the German naval staff suspected that its immediate occupation as a base for torpedo craft formed part of the strategic plans of the British Admiralty in the event of hostilities arising. Since then protecting dykes have been constructed and fortificatons of a semi-permanent character have been erected. Six batteries of heavy artillery and a strong force of protective infantry are detailed for the defence, though only a skeleton force of a couple of hundred men is actually maintained in garrison on the island to look after the fortifications. The batteries are located at Emden, distant 25 miles, the infantry are detailed from garrisons in the vicinity whence on the order to mobilize they can be moved by train and transport to Borkum within 24 hours. From Borkum to Konigshaven on the north of Sylt is in a direct line, 100 or via Heligoland, 120 miles, a patrol service of small craft, therefore, working from these three outposts, Sylt, Heligoland and Borkum will cover the whole of the German North Sea Coast, without ever being at any great distance from their respective bases. Emden, which a dozen years ago was a small but prosperous commercial port, has, of late, progressed at a rate out of all proportion to its commercial development. The line of wharves allows of a liberal margin for trade expansion in the immediate future, and cannot under present conditions be earning a fair rate of interest on their cost of construction. Viewed, however, from a military standpoint, they have little to be desired as embarkation quays for the embarkation of Overseas Expeditions, and admit of the transfer of the Borkum defence force to their station on mobilization within the minimum of time. Apart from facilities of the actual embarkation of troops. barrac accommodation, sufficient to house two arm corps, has been constructed within the last five years. On mobilization there is no question of consulting a Port Trust or any other civic or civilian authority as to the arrangements that they can or are willing to make, the whole machinery, personal and material, of the harbour and the connected railway system, passes automatically into military and naval control, and remains so until the demobilization is completed. The principles of German coast of defence are those now generally accepted by modern Powers, but the details vary considerably from those which find favour with us. Especially in two points. In Germany the whole of the coast defences are under a single control, the navy, and not as with us divided at high water-mark between the naval and militar authorities. The fixed defence harbour and island forts are manned by Marine Artillery and are under command of a naval flag office as well as the mobile defences, the flotillas o small craft, and the submarine mining establish ment. Herein lies the second essential poin of difference, the extensive employment o submarine mines for harbour protection. No so very long ago we had a very efficient sub marine mining service run by the Roya Engineers. It was, however, represented b the Admiralty that the control of this servic by landsmen was a source of danger to His Majesty's ships of war, and our own mercha vessels, and that so long as it was in milita charge it was as formidable to friend as to fo The materiel was therefore, transferred to the navy, and the engineer establishment employed elsewhere. Before, however, naval establishments were ready to take up the duties, a change of policy on the part of the Admiralty relegated all the material to the scrap heap. The fixed, or more or less fixed, defence of the electrically controlled su marine mine field, was abandoned in favo of the mobile defence of the torpedo bo patrol and the submarine, a system whic doubtless has many and great advantages. Th one defect in the policy is that the scrapping of the existing form preceded the introduction o the projected form of defence by a considerabl interval of time, which, in the case of some o our foreign stations, is not yet finished. Ger many has acted in the spirit of the old Scotch proverb "Baith's best." and in addition to he mobile flotillas utilises the submarine min very largely to restrict still more the narrow and tortuous channel leading to her defende ports: and keep all vessels approaching we under the effective fire of her ports. Whe therefore, the fortifications and harbour a Sylt are finished, the coping stone will hav been placed on the protective edifice which

PROTECTS THE FATHERLAND FROM ATTACK

from the North Sea, and covers the harbou and dockyards, essential for the use of the eve increasing High Sea Fleet. From the ba sketch I have given it will be seen h thoroughly the subject has been conside by the German staff, and with wh careful elaboration of details the resu ing scheme has been carried out. Fr dom of action is ensured the High Sea Fl to seek out and engage the Fleet of the ene In case of reverse well protected harbours a dockyards are available for refit and rep In the more fortunate event should the Ar be required to crown the success of the Na every facility exists, and the organization complete for the rapid and secret embar tion of an expeditionary force. Close blocka of her ports has been provided against, thou the possibility of distant blockade at the Str of Dover and the northern extremity of t North Sea remains and will remain conting on the action of the High Sea Fleet.

THE NEAR EAST.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Powe present the outbreak of hostilities in the N East, it cannot be said that the situation hopeful and any day may bring the views the commencement of war. Speculation a the result of a campaign may be interesti so is the attempt to spot winners at the Po and Bombay extra meetings, and the end generally the same, an upsetting of the Looking back at the wars of the last century the prophets and the public generally gone for the wrong horse. Ex opinion and sentiment have been equ fallacious as guides: and favourites h failed to come up to their paper form. In American Civil War the South was regarde a certainty; six years later Prussia was not c sidered to have much of a chance with Aus and even in 1870 slight odds were going France. In more recent days, there were who did not think that Japan had bitten more than she could chew, and the few w held an opposite opinion were mostly the who had spent the autumn and winter of 19 with the allies in China. Statistics on pap however carefully compiled, are apt to misleading. Numbers, training, and discipl can be noted and placed on record with a f approximation to accuracy, but morale a the "man" cannot be reduced to any figu which will bring out the true answer to t problem. Morale, so far as it depends o national characteristics, may be estimated a proximately, but the influence of enthusia in the cause of the war, and confidence in t leader, or leaders, cannot be given mathem tical expression, especially as in war occasi at times usurps the place of the Selectio Board and provides The Man. So our hither unsuspected leader, who has found in war t opportunity he never got in peace time. Of a causes which lead to war none are so inspiri as religion and the desire for independence, a the combination of the two should lea nothing lacking in enthusiasm in the ranks o the allies that Turkey may have to face. Bu as regards preparedness for war, there is considerable difference between the differen states. In numbers, equipment, training a discipline Bulgaria stands first; theoretically t Bulgarian Army is a better fighting machi than the Turkish. It has been trained years on western lines, by instruction eit drawn from or trained in western schools; armed with the Manchester magazine rifl carbine, 313 calibre, the field guns a centimetre schneider Q.F. and their mo batteries are armed with krupp 7·5 Q.F Infantry battalions are provided with guns and the detachments, and are well in handling them. The corps of engi efficient, and the telegraph and sig services, transport and medical corps a bulance corps are equipped and organi the most mordern lines. The peace s is only about 70,000 but when the reser called up Bulgaria can, and probably w a quarter of a million of men in the field start, and be able to maintain her army figure from her reserves for a considerab before having to depend on her militia fo forcements. In Cavalry, Bulgaria is 5,000 being probably the limit available not very good at that, being indiffer mounted. Last but not least, the general is efficient.

The *Madras Mail* understands that Mr. T. Keeling, Superintending Engineer, " Circle, Madras, will probably be leaving soon to take up the appointment of C Engineer of the Delhi Works, which has offered to him by the Government of India.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

PERPLEXING NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

Confederates' Alleged Appeal to Religious Passion.

UNEASY FEELING IN INDIAN MOSLEM CIRCLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PODGORITZA, OCT. 20.

The Montenegrins have captured Gusinje.

BELGRADE, OCT. 20.

It is reported from the Servian headquarters at Nish that all Turkish trenches in Turkish territory around Vrania are in Servian hands, the Turks having been driven across the Morava Valley.

SOFIA, OCT. 20.

The well-known Macedonian band leader, Sandansky, has armed two thousand peasants in the mountainous district of Prin against the Turks. Their numbers are being increased daily.

EXTENSIVE BULGAR MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

While the main Bulgarian army is advancing towards Adrianople, another army has proceeded southward from Sofia into the Struma, and Nesta Valleys. A third has marched, *via* Agri Palanka, in the direction of Uskub, while simultaneously on the extreme East a smaller force has occupied Tirnovo, south of Burgas.

Hitherto, however, the Bulgarians have apparently not encountered serious resistance anywhere, the Turks everywhere retiring to positions along fortified lines to the rear, with which the Bulgarians have not yet come into contact.

The same is true of the Greek success at Elassona.

The Turks abandoned two hundred tons of provisions at Mustafa Pasha, and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition.

ATHENS, OCT. 21.

The capture of Elassona was preceded by four hours' fighting. The Crown Prince commanded and received his baptism of fire. The losses were slight.

A telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* says that a column in the Mesta valley has captured Nevrekop.

Two thousand four hundred Cretan militia have arrived in Athens.

ATHENS, OCT. 21.

The King of Greece has gone to the front.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

Seven guns were captured at Elassona and five at Mustafa Pasha.

Turkey has notified the Powers of the blockade of Varna and Burgas.

TURKISH VICTORIES DENIED.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

It is officially declared that the reports of Turkish successes on Bulgarian soil are pure inventions. Not a single Turkish soldier has crossed the frontier. On the contrary, the Turks are steadily retiring towards Adrianople. The Bulgarians, it is added, have already driven them back as far as the line of forts forming the outer defence of Adrianople, carrying several heights at the point of the bayonet.

THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 21.

A strong contrast is drawn here between the Sultan's proclamation to the Army, appealing only to Turkish patriotism, and the manifestoes of the Kings of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece, in which the religious character of the conflict is strongly emphasised.

The Turkish press bitterly denounces these appeals to religious passions.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Sixty-four war correspondents and eight military attaches have been allowed to start for the front to-day.

ANOTHER SERVIAN SUCCESS.

BELGRADE, OCT. 21.

The Servians, under the command of Genral Jankovitch, have taken Podujevo, on the road to Prishtina. The Turks retired southward, leaving colours, ammunition, oxen and forage.

Prisoners state that two regiments of Nizams, six companies of Arnouts and three batteries took part.

BELGRADE, OCT. 21.

The Servians have captured the heights of Bujanovatz, southward of Vrania.

FIRST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

SOFIA, OCT. 21.

The Turkish squadron at Varna is cruising in the offing. It has not renewed the bombardment.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

A telegram to the *Times* from Sofia says that two Bulgarian torpedo-boats sallied out from Varna and engaged the Turkish war-ships, one of which immediately withdrew, apparently slightly damaged by a torpedo. Eventually the Turkish ships withdrew, and the torpedo-boats returned undamaged.

The Turks afterwards bombarded Baltchick at long range. No damage was done.

TURKEY'S NEW ENEMY.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

A telegram to the *Daily Chronicle* from Constantinople says that Kiamil Pasha, in an interview, said that while Turkey was fighting the Balkan Confederecy for life, she was threatened by a new enemy. She appealed to England to use her influence to see that Turkey was not simultaneously attacked in another quarter. England's friendship for Turkey might shortly be put to a severe test.

INDIAN MOSLEMS' APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCT. 21.

The following resolution was adopted at all emergency meeting of the Council of the An India Muslim League: That the Council of the All-India Muslim League places on accord its deep sense of sorrow for the embarrassment, into which Turkey has fallen by the perfidious action of the Balkan Confideracy and earnestly appeals to all Indian Musalmans to give a practical form to the sympathy, which they are well known to possess towards their brethren in Turkey by contributing liberally to the funds of the Red Crescent Society, in order to alienate distress among the wounded defenders of Islam.

KARACHI, OCT. 21.

It is reported here that the supposedly unfavourable peace terms which Turkey has hastily concluded with Italy in regard to Tripoli, together with what are regarded as the adverse reports from the war centres in the Balkans, are causing serious uneasiness among Moslems in Karachi. As a consequence, it is stated, there is a local movement which aims at making an authoritative representation by cable to Hilmi Pasha at Constantinople with the object of arranging for the daily despatch from Turkey to India of authentic war news. It is suggested that the Ottoman Consul-General in India might be the medium for such communications.

AERIAL DISASTER.

Balloon Exploded by Thunder Clouds.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, OCT. 21.

The balloon "Berlin 2" got into thunder clouds over Bitterfeld, yesterday, and exploded.

Lieutenant Strichler and Engineer Gericke, who won the Gordon-Bennett trophy in 1911, were killed.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, OCT. 20.

The Government troops appear to have lost touch with Salar-Ed-Dowleh. A constant look-out is being kept from the city gate where guns have been posted. Bakhtiari scouts have been sent out in all directions.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 21.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 3 a. m. this morning, with the outward mails of the 11th instant.

The steamer "Mongolia" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

BURMA RICE.

Prices Falling through Curious Market Conditions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 21,

The set-backs which the Rangoon rice market received in August last have continued uninterruptedly ever since and prices have been weakening almost daily. Speculators who were holding large stocks against a further rise in value have consequently been badly hit, and many find themselves in the unenviable position of being unable to finance their holdings. The abormal prices which ruled in the beginning of the year were the result of over speculation, prompted not so much by the undoubtedly heavy demand for Burma rice, as by the belief that the provincial rice crop of last year would be considerably under the forecasted figures. It is estimated that some 62,000 tons of Bengal paddy were imported into Rangoon for milling and for export to foreign markets, but the scheme did not prove a success, for it is reported that 40,000 tons of the consignments have not been disposed of.

Though the Straits and China continued to take fair quantities in September, and some business was done for Java, there was practically no demand from the Far East as was at one time expected.

Up to last week the estimated arrivals of paddy in Burma amounted to about 2.400,000 tons for the ten months, against 2,360,000 tons in 1911. Shipments from Burma during the same period amounted to 2,115,025 tons compared with 2,208.856 tons for the corresponding period of last year. In parts of the province the summer and autumn rice has been harvested and the harvest has alleviated the shortage of food stocks as the provinces were faced with possible deficiency.

Prospects of the new crop are at present generally very favourable and if the present conditions continue a bumper harvest is expected.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS.

Behar Planters Support the Calcutta Memorial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

The following communication has been addressed by the Chairman of the Behar Planters' Association to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, on the subject of a memorial submitted by the President of the European Defence Association regarding the Calcutta High Court:—

"We are anxious to endorse every word expressed in that memorial and respectfully urge you to give it the fullest consideration. In view of the fact that it is proposed shortly to establish a separate High Court for the province of Behar and Orissa at Patna we consider that the efficiency of such a tribunal would be greatly enhanced if, prior to its establishment, a thorough enquiry were made into the procedure and working of the Calcutta High Court on which it would naturally be modelled. I am directed to request that the Government of India will forward a copy of this letter to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India."

LUCKNOW NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCT. 21.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur was the guest of the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces on Saturday last. His Honour, his Highness and party attended the Gymkhana races in the afternoon. In the evening there was a small dinner at Government House. His Highness subsequently left by a special train for Rampur.

Sir James Meston, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, visited the Civil Station extension scheme this morning.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

MOUNT ABU TRAGEDY.

Painful Sequel to a Calcutta Elopement.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

Full details of the tragedy at Mount Abu, which ended in the death of Mr. M. Winder, an assistant in the Bank of Bengal, and Mrs. Hamilton Campbell of Calcutta, have now reached Calcutta from Mount Abu. The story is painful.

It appears that Mr. Campbell had discovered that his wife had gone away with Mr. Winder and had sought the aid of the Criminal Investigation Department throughout India to trace the couple. Winder, it seems, had written to a Bombay firm of gun-merchants to send him a revolver to "Winder, Ajmer," and the firm did so. The Bombay C.I.D. informed Mr. Campbell of this fact and he went to Ajmere and there found that a parcel, evidently containing the revolver, had been delivered to a Mr. Winder. He also learnt that Mr. Winder and a lady had gone on to Mount Abu whence he and his brother-in-law followed. He arrived in Mount Abu some time during the day of the 10th of October last and went straight to the dak bungalow.

It was, it is stated, his arrival which precipitated the tragedy.

Mrs. Campbell was, it is stated, in front of the garden of the dak bungalow when she saw her husband coming up the drive. She rushed into the room where Winder was and said—"He's coming, I cannot face him. Shoot me." Mr. Winder replied, "No, I cannot shoot you. Here's the revolver, shoot yourself." Thereupon Mrs. Campbell took the revolver, put the muzzle in her mouth and said to Winder—"You pull the trigger." He did so and then put the revolver to his own mouth and pulled the trigger again.

Mr. Campbell having heard the sound of the shots rushed into the room to find his wife dead on the floor and Winder mortally wounded but still alive. He died five minutes later.

Mrs. Campbell, it is said, left a letter to be given to her husband in case she and Winder destroyed themselves, but the latter left no written word. The papers found in his pockets, however, showed that he had been making inquiries about passages home from Bombay. Winder, it is understood, was a native of Scarbrough (Yorkshire.)

THE "BURMA CRITIC" CASE

Press Opinions on Mr. Arnold's Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 21.

Commenting on the Arnold trial the *Rangoon Gazette* says:—

The conclusion which will be most widely held on the result is that Mr. Arnold has been misled and has allowed his zeal to obscure his judgment, and his fervid spirit has by a grievous misfortune been directed, not to righting a wrong but towards the destruction of those very means of right which he must himself desire should be established firmly for the protection of the oppressed and the weak. That Mr. Arnold has been led into misusing the power of the press is a deplorable feature of this case. If justice were miscarried in the Mergui court there was a remedy provided. In the ordinary course of procedure an application to the Chief Court for revision of the proceedings was an obvious and easy sequel for those who were dissatisfied with the result. It has, in fact, since been made. It would have been just as easy to make it a year ago and it is pitiable for all interests that that course was not taken.

DEFENCE WILL ASK FOR A FIAT.

To-day, counsel for Mr. Arnold, applied for copy of Sir Charles Fox's charge to the jury, with a view to getting a certificate from the Government Advocate to place the case before a Full Bench of the Chief Court.

It is intended to take the case up before the Privy Council in the event of the certificate being refused by the Government Advocate.

BARODA STATE.

Agenda for the Legislative Council Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, OCT. 21.

The Baroda Legislative Assembly will meet on Thursday next, and the session will probably last for about five days. The agenda will include the following measures for consideration:—

(1) The Land Revenue Code, and (2) the Factory Act. This is the first occasion on which the administration of his Highness proposes to codify its land revenue circulars, orders and rules issued from time to time. The Factory Act, too, has become a necessity, and the administration is fully cognisant of its importance.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

Strong Upward Movement in Coal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

The market for coal shares to-day opened very strong after the holidays, considerable business being reported at advancing prices. Auckland at Rs. 11.12 showed an advance of four annas; Baraboni at Rs. 16.6 were ten annas up; Bhalgoras at Rs. 25.12 were twelve annas up; Borreas at Rs. 12.8 were four annas up; Burrakurs at Rs. 21.8 were four annas up; Ghusicks at Rs. 19.4 were eight annas up; Kosoondas at Rs. 32.4 were a rupee up; Raneegunge shares at Rs. 24.12 were twelve annas up, and Royals at Rs. 7.12 were one rupee, four annas up.

In jute and gunny markets there was practically nothing doing with prices unchanged.

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 21.

Sind Moslems, who owe much in many ways to the benignity of Mr. Younghusband's rule in this province, intend to make a public attestation, of their grateful sentiments on the eve of his retirement.

FIRE IN NAGPUR.

Five Hospital Patients Burned to Death.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, OCT. 21.

There was a most disastrous fire here in the early hours of this morning. Dr. Gadre's dispensary and hospital was the scene of the fire. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Municipal President, the Superintendent of Police and the E. A. G Jageshwar Rao, were present and tried their best to extinguish it.

Three men were taken out from the burning house, but five of Dr. Gadre's patients seem to have been burned and must be still buried under the debris.

Attempts are being made by Sir G. M. Chitnavis and the City Superintendent of Police to take them out. The Municipal Fire Brigade has been doing excellent work.

THE VICEREGAL VISIT.

The Municipal Committee of Nagpur is arranging to present a Jubilee address to His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of all the local bodies in the Province when the Viceroy comes here.

MYSORE MINING DISPUTE.

Appeal to be Made to the Privy Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 21.

Mr. J. Burr of Museum-Road has, through Mr. H. Lubeck, barrister, filed a petition in the British President's Court for permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the dismissal of his appeal in the same Court, in connection with the decree for Rs. 8,000 odd obtained by Messrs. T. Leishman, H. Abraham (by his executor) H. T. Ivatt, T. Thumbu Chetty (by his executor), and seven others, who, as a syndicate, entered into an agreement with the petitioner in May 1907 for the payment of a royalty to them at the rate of one rupee per ton on all chrome ore removed by him from the Kadokola mines near Mysore.

A second petition, which has been filed at the same time by Mr. Burr, brings to notice the fact that the late H. Abraham's executor, Mr. W. Abraham, having died intestate, the legal representative of the late H. Abraham should be brought on record.

Notice has been issued to the parties to appear early next month.

MYSORE DUSSERAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCT. 21.

The celebration of the Dusserah festivities in Mysore was brought to a fitting termination by a magnificent state pageant yesterday. Dense crowds lined the streets of the capital and every available point of vantage was literally packed with enthusiastic spectators, the European guests being assembled on the club balcony. At 5-30 p. m., the procession, headed by a long retinue of cavalry and infantry, and the officials of the State, left the palace under a salute. At the approach of his Highness the Maharaja, who was attired in cloth of gold and accompanied by his brother, the Yuvaraj, on an elephant gaily caparisoned, loud bursts of applause occurred.

The cavalcade moved slowly along its three-mile course until the Banni Mantap was reached at 7 p. m. The return journey was accomplished at 10-30 p. m. and was a brilliant spectacle.

A durbar was held at the palace last night. The weather was perfectly clear throughout.

"THE HERALD OF REVOLT."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 21.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, issued by the Commerce and Industry Department this morning, notifies the following :—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the issue for October, 1912, entitled the special Savarkar Release number of "the Herald of Revolt," printed and published in London by Guy A. Aldred.

RUBBER IN MERGUI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 21.

Captain H. B. McCormick, D. S. O., has on return from leave, resumed the managerial duties on the Burma Rubber Co's estates at Victoria Point. In his opinion the plantation has not quite reached the tappable stage but he is thoroughly satisfied with the progress of the trees and considers that a part of Lower Burma is admirably adopted in soil and climatic conditions to successful rubber growing. In the same district there is plenty of tin.

THE FIGHTING IN LHASA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, OCT. 21.

Over 300 Tibetans are said to have been killed up to date in the fresh fighting in Lhasa.

The last party of Gurkhas on duty here in connection with the Chinese soldiers left this morning.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 21.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, Finance Member of Council, arrived at Simla this afternoon. He has greatly benefited by spending his holidays at home and he is looking very well. At the railway station he was received by the Hon. Mr. Gillan and other officers and men of the Finance Department who gave him a most cordial reception.

Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock also returned to Simla to-day.

The Hon. Mr. Montagu is expected to arrive at Simia to-morrow.

DELHI, OCT. 21.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will visit Delhi on the 5th of November next.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge arrives here a few days before the Viceregal state entry by which time it is hoped to have the Circuit House ready for Their Excellencies.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson spent yesterday here en route for Simla and visited the proposed site for permanent Delhi.

Mr. Montagu and his brother pass through Delhi to-morrow on their way to Simla, but do not make any stay here.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Public Works in New South Wales.

FEDERAL REVENUES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, OCT. 8.

SOME eloquent figures appear in part IV. of the Satistical Register of South Australia for 1911, relating to the commerce of this State with other countries. Unfortunately since the abolition of the Braddon arrangement no official records have been kept of inter-State interchanges, but the returns available show that the South Australian trade with overseas countries has expanded from a total of £12,786,000 in 1907 to £16,420,785 last year. A little more than half this large volume was with the United Kingdom, and if the whole of the Empire be taken into the review the figures are £8,755,792 for the former year and £10,199,440, for the latter. It will thus be seen that a substantial increase is shown in our trade with the United Kingdom, although there is a slight decline in respect to other British possessions. Our exports to the United Kingdom were not so valuable in 1911 as in 1910, the amounts being £4,522,694 and £5,265,362 respectively, but if comparison is made to cover a period of five years the increase is substantial. The exports to other British countries, however, have declined from £768,645 to £421,483 in the same period although here again 1910 witnessed a little more activity than either the year preceding on that following it. The outward trade between South Australia and foreign countries, on the other hand, expanded during the five years from £1,571,083 to £2,002,029. France heads the list of foreign countries in this connection, being a buyer last year to the extent of £815,401. In 1911 this State imported from the United Kingdom goods to the value of £3,258,117. as compared with £3,187,352 in 1907. and £3,115,839 in 1910, so that the fluctuation of commerce during the period was not great. Quite steady, too, apparently. is the demand for commodities from other parts of the Empire, the imports being in 1907 £614,013 and in 1911 £675,408. From foreign countries we received in the former year £1,916,176 worth of goods, and in the latter £2,311,968. Here the United States easily takes the first place and Germany the second. Last year wheat worth more than two and a half millions sterling was shipped from South Australia, and if to this be added other breadstuffs the amount is increased to £3,844,681.

PROTECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Bill making provision for the protection of wild animals. introduced in the Legislative Council last week, is of interest as marking a new departure in our relations with some of the native fauna of this State. It is over 20 years since, by the Game Act Amendment Act of 1891, a close season was established for kangaroos, which at that time, as a result of persistent and relentless hunting were in danger of extermination. Kangaroos had previously been denied the limited form of protection accorded by the Game Act of 1886 to certain other native animals. The present Bill extends a sheltering wing to opossums and wallabies heretofore outside the pale. These will have a close season from November 1 to April 30 every year, and the native bear, opossum-mouse, platypus, porcupine, wombat, and rock walby will enjoy protection all the year round. The animals chiefly imported, which still remain friendless are foxes, hares, domestic cats run wild, rabbits, wild dogs, rats, and mice. All these may be shot, snared, and—where there are buyers either for the carcase or the pelt—offered for sail at any time with impunity. The rabbit has proved an expensive pest, to an extent hardly realisable in other countries where he does not multiply with such extraordinary rapidity, and where, indeed, his presence is welcomed as providing a mild form of sport, and an appetising addition to the meat supply of farmers. Unfortunately, in Australia it happens that just at those times and in those localities where the rabbit over-runs the country and destroys all the available green feed there are comparatively few people to turn the rodent into a stew, and he also lacks the condition and flavor which made the wild rabbit of Ostend a delicacy esteemed in Europe by rich and poor alike. Solomon described the "conies," which is old English for rabbits, as "but a feeble folk," and they do not seem at any time to have proved a nuisance to the inhabitants of the Mediterranean littoral, whence they gradually extended to northern Europe. Everybody will be glad to know that such interesting little Australian animals as the opossum, the native bear, and the wallaby will receive from the Bill a new lease of life and either partial or entire immunity from the attacks of hunters.

TWO MILLIONS FOR ROADS.

In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. McKenzie, Minister of Lands, moved the second reading of the Country Roads Bill. He said it was necessary that steps should be taken to provide the country with better roads and to improve the system of road administration. It was proposed to constitute a board which would be the controlling authority in connection with the money to be expended on main roads. The board, which would consist of three members, would decide what roads were to come under that designation. The Government considered that one of the members should be an engineer, another should have a general knowledge of municipal work, and a third should be a commercial man with financial knowledge. The Bill would operate generally in boroughs and shires, but the board would have authority to rate cities or towns if it considered that the roads benefited them. The proposal as far as new works was concerned was that there should be an appropriation of £400,000 per annum for five years, or, in all, £2,000,000. The municipalities would have to contribute half that sum. They would pay 6 per cent. of which 4 1-2 per cent. would be interest and 1 1-2 per cent. sinking fund. That would enable them to repay the money in 31 1-2 years. The Government would absolutely give them £1,000,000. There were to be two funds. One would be the road board loan fund, and all money from loan sources would be paid into it. All new works would be paid for out of that fund. The other fund would be for maintenance purposes, and its revenue would be derived from the sources mentioned in the Bill as well as from appropriations made by Parliament. It was proposed in the Bill to expend £2,000,000 on the construction of roads, expenditure to be spread over five years. The municipalities would provide £200,000 per annum for five years. The debate was adjourned.

THE PAPUAN OIL FIELDS.

Mr. J. E Carne, Assistant geologist of New South Wales, who recently inspected the Papuan oil fields on behalf of the Federal Government, had an interview last week with Mr. Thomas, Minister of External Affairs. The Minister was informed in general terms of the extent and probable capacity of the oil fields in the Commonwealth's tropical possession. Mr. Carne was favorably impressed with the prospects of the fields. After visiting them he went to Java, Borneo, and Summatra, and he regards the indications in Papua just as favorable as these of the proved fields mentioned. Mr. Carne has returned to Sydney to prepare his formal report for the Minister. As soon as this is ready steps will probably be taken to open up the fields on an extensive scale. It is intended, if possible, to secure the oil fuel required by the navy from these fields.

OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

The obligations of the Commonwealth with respect to old age and invalid pensions continue to increase, there having been an addition to the former during the past month of 140, and to the latter 262. The latest figures are as follow :—

State.	Old age.	Invalid.
New South Wales	37,845	5,689
Victoria	32,119	3,922
Queensland	13,405	1,298
South Australia	9,129	889
West Australia	3,893	451
Tasmania	5,063	883
Commonwealth	101,454	13,132

The total number of old age pensions so far granted in the Commonwealth is 101,454, but this has been reduced by 18,811 deaths and 2,919 cancellations, leaving 79,724 in force on September 27. There have been 13,132 invalid pensions granted, but this total has been reduced by 1,533 deaths and 352 cancellations so that there are now 11,247 in force.

FEDERAL REVENUE BOOMING.

Few Treasurers since the inception of the Commonwealth have been favoured with such a period of prosperity as the present leader of the Federal Government. Month after month the revenue from all sources continues to increase. Following the large increase through the Customs, there was to-day announced a steady growth in the receipts from the Post Office. The total amount received for the Commonwealth during September was £337,756 an increase of £22,936 compared with the same month last year. Every State with the exception of South Australia contributed to the increase the receipts from that State showing a falling off of a little over £2,000. The greatest improvement was £11,517 in New South Wales and Victoria showed an increase of £ 6,557. For the three months of the financial year the increase amounts to £69,380, the respective totals being £914,656 last year and £984,036 this year. During this period Victoria showed a falling off of £9,415, but the receipts from every other State substantially increase, the amount of the increase in New South Wales being nearly £50,000.

PUBLIC WORKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Speaking at Ashford, the Minister of Works (Mr. Griffith) said he had been accused of carrying on an orgy of public works, though his critics would not attack any individual work. All they said was that because he was spending more money than had been spent by any Minister of Works he should be thrown out. Wherever a railway was built it must necessarily benefit the people who owned land along the route, and it was quite likely if a man put a railway through any district some of the landowners might be his personal friends and if he (Mr. Griffith) made a railway or tramway any where near where any person he knew would benefit, it now appeared that he was to be accused of plotting in the interests of his friends. Nevertheless, he was going to be just as extravagant as the Treasurer would allow him to be. They had a country where it they spent £10,000,000 each year for the next ten years every pound would do more than reproduce the interest. "I claim I am notwithstanding what anybody may say," concluded Mr. Griffith "the most careful and prudent Minister of Public Works you have ever had. I never sanctioned the expenditure of a single shilling which I don't believe is absolutely warranted, and for every £1 spent I get 20 worth in return." As a prudent Minister he said, he had to cut his coat according to the cloth available. After a reference to the tightness of the money market. Mr, Griffith said the Government had for a time decided to import capital. The next loan or perhaps the next two or three loans, would not be raised in Australia. They did not want to denude the local money market, but so long as that money paid interest and working expenses, giving a little to the Treasury besides, would not matter how much was borrowed because it would not cost the State tax-payer anything. Mr. Griffiths stated that, notwithstanding the complaints that were heard about new railways, he had been disagreeably impressed with the fact that there were still thousands of acres alongside the railways which were carrying nothing but gum trees and a few sheep when they ought to be carrying closer settlement and intense culture. The Government thought the progressive land tax would open this land, and to a certain extent it had, but, contrary to expectations, numbers of men preferred to pay the tax rather than sell the land. One of two things must, therefore, happen; either Mr. Beeby's scheme of a surtax on land within reasonable area of a railway that was not being cultivated must be adopted, or the progressive land tax must be increased. They did not want the minimum of the 5,000 reduced, but on large estates the tax must be so applied that the holder simply could not afford to hold the land and not either cultivate it himself or put it into the hands of the people who would.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

The report of the Royal Commission concerning electoral irregularities was tabled in Parliament on Thursday. The principal recommendations are that the returning-officer for the State should be an independent officer subject only to the control of Parliament in a manner similar, for example, to the trustees of the State Bank. The Commission stated:—"We venture to make this recommendation, not in view of the actual experience of the administrations of the Act in the past, but on the general principle that electoral matters are so closely related to political affairs that it is undesirable that a Minister of the Crown should be placed in a position where his political interest may possibly conflict with his official duty, and where, consequently, his intentions, however correct and bona fide, may in some particular case, be open to the slightest suggestion of bias. This recommendation is in conformity with the practice which separates the expenditure of the Electoral Department from all other expenditure by Government Departments, and makes it a charge against the Legislature and not against any Ministerial head. We recommend that the Electoral Department should be housed in a building with sufficient fire-proof accommodation to ensure the safety of the index cards and other electoral books and papers. Compulsory registration appears to the Commission to be so largely a matter of policy that no recommendation is made thereon. "The weight of evidence adduced," the Commission states, is in favour of registration being made compulsory as regards the House of Assembly."

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[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

NEWS LATER THAN THE MA

THE following news, later than the ma appears in the Australian papers :—

TWO STEAMERS WRECKED.

Berlin, Oct. 6

Yesterday morning the Hamburg-America Shi ping Company's steamer "Vandalia" (4,230 ton collided with a floating dock in the Elbe and san Her passengers were all saved, but her cook and h carpenter, who were below deck at the time of th accident, were drowned.

Later in the day the same company's steam "Graecia" (2,799 tons) collided with the wreck of the "Vandalia" and had to be beached.

ODNADATTA RAILWAY.

Adelaide, Oct. 7.

The Cabinet has thoroughly discussed the ques tion of the Oodnadatta railway, and has decided that if the Commonwealth Government desires to take the railway over and run it with its own staff, it must comply with the strict terms of the agree ment, which provide that 12 months' notice must be given of the termination of the arrangement from January 1 in any year. Mr. Thomas, the Minister for External Affairs, was informed of this decision this afternoon.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

London, Oct. 7.

Speaking at Bradford yesterday, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, said that it would be no solu tion of the labour problem to uplift wages in order to uplift prices. Despite the existence of trade unions there was a bigger gulf to-day between the man at the bottom and the man at the top than there was 20 years ago. The Parliamentary machinery made it necessary to decentralise Parlia mentary authority and to give the municipalities more power.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, Oct. 6.

Miss Mary Gawthorpe, a well-known suffragette, proposes to organise a women's national hunger strike, commencing from 12 o'clock on the night of December 25 next, with a view to forcing the Government to make provision for extending the Parliamentary franchise to women. She appeals particularly to the wives, sisters, and mothers of Cabinet Ministers and members of the House of Commons to join the movement.

TAXI-CAB TRAGEDY.

London, Oct. 6.

Edward Hopwood, who was arrested on a charge of having murdered Ada Dudley, a music hall artist, in a taxi-cab in Fenchurch-street a few nights ago, was brought before the Bench in the Bow-street Police Court yesterday and was remanded. Hopwood asserted that Dudley was accidentally killed while she was striving to prevent him from committing suicide.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.

In their first innings against Philadelphia the Australians scored 101 runs. King, for the home team, registered 45, and Mayne hit up 51 for the visitors. King also bowled well, taking 5 wickets in the first innings for 22 runs. Philadelphia scored 218 for the loss of 7 wickets and are likely to win.

HOUSING THE PEOPLE.

London, Oct. 4.

At the Miners' Congress at Swansea yesterday the problem of housing the people was discussed. Some of the speakers declared that the premises occupied by one-third of the population of Great Britain were overcrowded and that 800,000 persons in London were living under scandalous conditions.

TITANIC RELIEF FUND.

London, Oct. 5.

A total of 2,296 persons will benefit by the fund raised at the Mansion House in aid of the persons who lost their breadwinners in the Titanic disaster. It is proposed to fix benefits ranging from 12s. to 40s. per week for widows without children, and from 19s. to 47s. per week for widows with families.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

London, Oct. 7.

The Bishop of London, speaking in the Lyceum Theatre yesterday, protested against the White Slave Traffic Bill being weakened by amendments. He said that 5,000 girls were procured annually in a single great city, and he added that all male procurers should be thoroughly whipped.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.

The Australian Rugby Union team have arrived at San Francisco. They were welcomed by the Mayor, who was accompanied by a great crowd of representative American and British residents. Seasickness prevented practice aboard the Moana. The Australians will leave here for BritishColombia on November 17. They are now practising for their first game.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.

The Australians defeated the Barbarians by 29 points to 8. The visitors led all through and the game proved a revelation to the onlookers. The team worked long passing runs; it gave them a great advantage. Their opponents defended strongly, but were outclassed from the beginning. Rugby experts assert that the Australians fully maintained their reputation for fast play.

IN BRIEF.

London, Oct. 5.

Harry Vardon beat Ray in the professional tournament by a putt on the last green.

London, Oct. 5.

F. Wootton, the Australian jockey, denies the statement that he is retiring from the saddle.

Berlin, Oct. 5.

Herr Birkman was killed at Hanover yesterday through his monoplane falling with him during a flight.

London, Oct. 5.

The Chinese Legation states that the Belgian Railway Syndicate's loan, which has been revived under an old standing agreement, will not be issued until next year.

Berlin, Oct. 5.

In the Charlottenburg quarter of Berlin on Thurs day night a masked man and woman robbed a wealthy widow's flat after overpowering and man acling a maidservant.

Lisbon, Oct. 5.

The Government has decided to construct a dry dock at Delagoa Bay. The dock will cost £250,000 and will be capable of accommodating 16,000-ton steamers.

New York, Oct. 5.

The motor race for the International Grand Prix was concluded at Wawantosa, in Wisconsin, yester day. Caleb Bragg won with an average speed of 69.3 miles per hour.

New York, Oct. 6

At Philadelphia yesterday three motor cars dashed into a bridge and were smashed to pieces. Of the occupants seven men were killed and two others were seriously injured.

London, Oct 5.

Hundreds of the navvies, who recently struck for increased wages at the Rosyth naval base works have returned to work under the old conditions. The strike is approaching a settlement.

London, Oct. 5.

Two of the newest army biplanes were wrecked at Farnborough yesterday. One fell from a height of 200ft., and the other fell from a height of 50 The pilots had narrow escapes from death.

London, Oct. 5.

The trustees of the Felton Bequest have purchased for the National Art Gallery, Melbourne, a bro replica of Howard Thomas's "Thyrsis." The pr paid was £1,000.

TEMPORARY DELHI.

How it was Planned and Carried out.

VICEREGAL BUILDINGS.

A new city cannot spring into being within a few months, writes a special correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette." When the first surprised at the change of capital was over, the Powers that be had to put their heads together and devise some means of sheltering the Government of India during the next four or five years while the new city was being built. Thus the Temporary City was planned and carried out. The undertaking has been great; for though the buildings are only required to satisfy a passing need, and the question of expense had very carefully to be considered, shelter had to be provided for large numbers of Government servants, and all had to be completed within a few short months. Thus the difficulties have been many, and it says much for the ingenuity and energy of Colonel Cole and the men under him that the work has been pushed forward at such surprising speed. Thousands of workmen have been imported for the purpose, and engineers, swarm in every direction. When the new city is ready for use the temporary buildings will doubtless many of them still be retained for Government services, as they have been excellently planned and are imposing in appearance.

Perhaps the best idea of the work will be obtained from the top of Flag Staff Tower. Signs of activity are to be seen in every direction, and the face of the immediately surrounding country has been greatly altered. Facing due west the road runs over the Ridge and down a slight decline to where the Circuit House lies buried in trees a little to the left. This is to be the future Viceregal Lodge, and it is being so considerably altered and enlarged that very little of the original building can be recognized New wings are being thrown out and the old rooms altered and re-decorated. The work here is being carried on very rapidly, as Lady Hardinge is expected at the end of the month—the workmen are hard at it night as well as day. The glistening fairness of the building, with its long flights of steps, the big square porches with the clusters four rounded pillars at each corner, the fretted railing with the tall urn-like ornamentations—all go towards the making of a picture that is both effective and pleasing. Some of the rooms are practically finished, while others are far less advanced, but in most cases the electric fittings have been installed and the floor and ceilings completed. The garden has already been taken in hand, and big gravel sweeps and grass plots are being laid out. The grounds surrounding the house are extensive, and when planted with shrubs will add greatly to the look of the building. There is yet much to be done and very little time to do it in, but every effort is being made to push the work forward. A low wall with big gates at regular intervals encloses the grounds. Along the north walls stand the bells, of arms of the old cantonments, silent witnesses of former days.

Leaving the grounds again by Flag Staff Road the road to the left leads directly down to tht Viceregal stables and menials' quarters. These have been carefully laid out with especial view to sanitation. To the south of the Circuit House lie the houses for the band and the European clerks, etc., of the household. These buildings are dotted about over a large grass plot. On nearing their vicinity the mind is carried back to some far off English village, so unlike are these houses, with their warm red tiles and trim appearance, to the ordinary rambling Indian bungalow. They are most excellently planned and are nearly completed— indeed several of the houses seem quite ready for occupation, while others only lack ceiling boards. The electric wires are now being installed. Most of the houses are on the right side of the road (when facing the Ridge), but two blocks stand on the left, and a little beyond the foundation stone laid by the King last year. Further down the road a couple of bungalows are being erected which as yet are in a very unfinished condition. When the buildings have been completed and some attention has been given to the grounds the whole ought to form a most picturesque little colony. Further to the west, but still within sight, are the quarters of the Indian clerks and retainers of Viceregal Lodge. Here, again, the horses are semi-detached, but of a slightly smaller pattern; they stand back to back in groups of four or eight. Each house has a large walled-in yard, and the whole has been planned with an especial view to the customs and habits of the future owners. Wide roads run through the blocks at regular intervals, and to the rear stretches a long line of servants quarters. These are "pukka" built and appear to be most sanitary buildings. The work here is practically completed—indeed some of the houses appear already occupied, perhaps by temporary owners. This completes the immediate Viceregal circle.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

To return to Flag Staff Tower. On looking towards the city the eye is at once attracted to the massive line of building to the left and facing the civil lines. Here lies the Secretariat, and a little further on Metcalfe House with its extensions. The Secretariat lies a little back from the road, and is most imposing block of buildings. Perhaps it would be easier to describe them by saying that they are in the form of a gigantic E lying with its back towards the road. In the centre of a curve is the main entrance flanked on either side by tall towers (T). This entrance leads directly into the Council Chamber—a large circular hall that is fully worthy of its purpose; a verandah over the whole length of the building (with a clere-story above) and the wide doorways are flanked on either side by rounded pillars; on to this verandah open a vast number of small rooms of many shapes and sizes which are destined to be the offices of the various departments. At the six corners of the building massive towers (X) have been thrown out, their rounded domes rising just above the level roof of the buildings; at regular intervals large entrance doorways (II) serve to break the monotony of the wall-space. It has been decided to colour-wash the buildings a warm cream, a great improvement on the dead white of the first coating. In the open space at the back and between the arms of the E run long lines of buildings—two blocks on each side of the short centre arm containing the Council Chamber. The two larger of these blocks lie next the outer arms of the E, and contain more small rooms similar to those in front, the smaller inside blocks consist in each case of a large long room with a much smaller room at one end. Here the verandah columns are square, and the red tiled sloping roofs tend to keep the rooms shady and cool. Well away to the rear of all this are four long shed-like structures that are reserved for the Government Press. They look large and roomy, but it is stated that only 300 of the 3,000 men employed have as yet put an appearance owing to the lack of space. These buildings have been used of offices, as some place had to be found till the Secretariat rooms were in readiness. Now, however, the Secretariat is well on its way towards completion—indeed one wing appears to be already in use. Some parts of the buildings, including the Council Chamber and some of the rooms to the rear, are in an unfinished stage, in many cases the roof has not been yet put on. However, thousands of workmen are at work and the progress is very rapid. The outer walls have received their coatings of paint, with the exception of the two tall towers flanking the entrance and even they have been commenced.

Someway further down the road is the vast encampment of workmen who are employed on all the various buildings—their numbers run into several thousand, and it says much for our administration that they have been provided for with so little difficulty. The Indian huts cover quite a large square of ground. Major Ogilvie, I.M.S., is looking after them. Hospitals had to be thought of for this vast influx of people. Hindu Rao's House, which played such a memorable part in the siege of 1857, is still in a habitable condition, so it is again called into use as the European hospital, while a house has been set aside in Civil Lines for an Indian hospital. Major Ogilvie has been asked to draw up plans for the building of a new hospital for infectious diseases.

HOUSES FOR MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Metcalfe House of historic fame is away to the right of the Secretariat, and rather to the rear. It stands on rising ground overlooking the river, and the wooded fertile plains beyond. It is now undergoing considerable alterations, and three large wings have been added, two to the right, and one to the left, while behind the left wing is a large block of stables and servants' quarters. There preparations are being made to meet the needs of the Hon. Members of the Legislative Council, and it is understood that most of them will be able to find accommodation here. The new blocks are large, and contain a number of fair sized rooms; the two front blocks stand a little away from the house, while the block to the rear right is being joined to Metcalfe House by a gallery. The house itself appears to be undergoing many alterations, some of the larger rooms are being partitioned, but they will still make rooms of considerable size. The place is being re-decorated and many innovations introduced. The work is very far advanced, especially in the outlying blocks, many of the rooms are ready for occupation. Attention has already been paid to the grounds, and fresh grass plots are being laid down, a circular gravel sweep leads up to the house. The terrace to the rear is built up overlooking the river, and is one of the most attractive spots in all Delhi. When the work is complete the hon. members ought not to find themselves in much discomfort.

Some 80 bungalows have been taken in civil lines for the use of Government officials and Curzon House (next the Club) is being enlarged with a view to affording accommodation to the Members of the Executive Council. Tents are being erected in the Kudsia Gardens for the use of Sir Harcourt Butler.

Ample provision has been made for the Indian Government clerks: 500 of them will find excellent accommodation in the bungalows that have been erected for them, to the rear of the Native Cavalry lines. The houses here are semi-detached, and of the same pattern as those destined for the Viceroy's native clerks. The houses have been built at regular intervals with ample space between. They are in most cases complete, and have been taken possession of. Facing the road on the right the bungalows are of rather a different pattern, being somewhat longer and lower in designs. It is said that the European clerks are to be in tents or to have quarters hired for them whenever possible.

The lighting of civil lines and the watering of the roads leaves much to be desired, but it has been suggested (and will probably come to pass) that in the future the Civil Lines should furnish a committee of their own. The present expenses and work of general committee are too great for them to be able to cope successfully with every problem.

Thus with so many demands—all of which had to be satisfied within such a short time—the makers of the Temporary Delhi have been wrestling with a problem of no mean difficulty. The work is by no means finished, and it appears to be almost impossible that all should be ready by mid-December. But when such a record lies behind there is little doubt that achievement of the seemingly impossible will take place.

ENGLISH SPORTSMANSHIP.

Quarrel between Australians and Leander.

Mr. Middleton, the coach of the Australian eight interviewed on his return to Sydney from the Olympic Games declared that the Leander crew was lucky at Stockholm, the Australians being beaten by two turns in the course, involving a length and a half.

He says that under level conditions the Australians would win nine times out of ten. Leander were aware of this and therefore refused the "Daily Mail's" suggestion of a third race.

Mr. Middleton states that no Henley crew except the Leander can surpass an ordinary Sydney maiden eight. He accuses Leander of lack of sportsmanship in instigating the arrangement whereby they would only row one race on the final day, whereas the Australians were allotted two races. He complains that Leander did not congratulate the Australians at the termination of the Henley race, and contrasts this with the cordiality of the defeated Canadians on the same occasion, and with the Australian cheers for Leander at Stockholm. He ridicules the Leander men's "swank," pink socks, turned-up trousers and affected speech.

Mr. Middleton declares that he will not retract any of these criticisms.

The violent attack made by Mr. Middleton, the coach of the Australian eight which visited Henley and Stockholm, on the Leander crew caused deep regret in all quarters in England says the "Daily Mail."

Many people who are acquainted with Mr. Middleton can scarcely believe that he made such a statement. Indeed, when the statement first reached the "Daily Mail" a cablegram was immediately sent to Australia to inquire if Mr. Middleton acknowledged the correctness of it. To this Mr. Middleton replied: "Acknowledge correctness of Leander interview in Sydney daily papers.—Middleton."

Below we publish a letter from Mr. Gordon Inglis, the author of "Sport and Pastime in Australia," who before their arrival in England represented the Australian crew's interests and placed their entry before the Henley authority. The letter speaks for itself and clearly demonstrates Leander's attitude towards their visitors.

"It was with utmost regret, mingled with bewilderment, that I read the cabled account of Mr. Middleton's criticism of English sportsmanship in to-day's "Daily Mail." From my personal knowledge of Mr. Middleton, I confess it very hard indeed to credit that he made such statements, which are remarkable both for inaccuracy and bad taste. I am not concerned with the rival merits of the different crews, and do not propose to discuss whether the course at Stockholm favoured the English eight. All that seems to me to be very much beside the point. My regret is that there should be a stigma being cast on British sportsmanship by any Australian who is speaking in his official capacity. It is all the more to be deplored when backed up with cheap sneers about the coloured garments and speech of the men chiefly concerned.

"I had the opportunity prior to the Sydney crew's arrival of representing their interests and placing their entry before the Henley authority. From Mr. Herbert Stewart, the fine sportsman who is at the head of rowing in this country, and also from the members of the committee I received the greatest sympathy and courtesy. When the crew arrived, the Leander crew were not slow in offering hospitality or in doing their best to make the crew welcome on their first visit to the country. Everything combined to make their initial appearance at Henley a notable one.

"It would indeed be a pity if any ill-mannered statement increased the bitter feeling on the part of British sportsmen. I am as loyal an Australian as any man, but in asking that the published statement of Mr. Middleton may not be taken as representative of Australian opinion, I can only once more express the fervent hope that he has been misrepresented."

"COLOSSAL SLEEPERS."

Amusing Stories Told of British Soldiers.

Some good stories of the British soldier's capacity for sleep are told in an article in the "United Service Magazine."

In peace and war, (says the writer), in sunshine or in rain, through good report and through ill, through sickness and through health, through fatigue or beer, through manœuvres or through lectures, he is a colossal sleeper.

He sleeps at three minutes' notice on the hard high-road, very heavily during night operations in any attitude or temperature on a troopship, right in a railway compartment, in the noisiest rifle-butt, in anything, on anything, under anything.

Quite recently, in the orderly-room of a famous line battalion, an orderly arrived with a very pressing memorandum for the adjutant. As this happened to take place on a Sunday, there was but a solitary clerk on duty. The latter was just signing a receipt for the memo., when he was called away for eight minutes to the telephone. In four minutes the orderly was asleep, and in six the memo. had been eaten by the sergeant-major's pup!

During the recent railways strike duty, and not a hundred miles from Liverpool, a private soldier was found asleep lying across the main line points at——Junction! He was taking out food to a signal cabin and had squatted on the rails for a few moments' rest!

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Ironmongers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London Established over 35 years

OUR LARGEST BIRD.

The Wonders of the Sarus Crane.

DARBY AND JOAN IN BIRDLIFE.

It has always been a cause of wonder and sorrow to me that the sarus crane (Grus antigone) does not occur in the neighbourhood of Madras, or indeed in South India at all, wrote "D. D." in the "Madras Mail" recently. The tropical portion of the Indian peninsula, with its millions of acres of green paddy should be a paradise for cranes: yet not one of these fine birds is likely to be found south of the Godavery, or, at any rate, of the Kistna. There is presumably some good reason for this, but that reason has yet to be discovered. The sarus might well be called the Indian crane, for it is one of the most characteristic and beautiful birds of Northern India; moreover, it appears to be found nowhere outside India. Saruses occur in Burma, but the Burmese birds have fallen into the hands of the ornithological systematist, and he has, of course, made a separate species of them. The sarus from Burma is now known in the scientific world as "Sorus sharpii"—not because very sharp eyes are necessary in order to distinguish him from the Indian form! The plumage of the sarus is a beautiful shade of grey. There is a broad red band round the neck and the lower part of the head. This, at the breeding season becomes very brilliant, and then looks like a broad collar of crimson velvet. The legs of the sarus are also bright red and are nearly a yard long. So that the sarus can, when he wishes to assert himself, look over the head of the average human being without unduly stretching his neck.

Hume and Marshall are guilty of having published in Volume III of "The Game Birds of India, Burma and Ceylon," a libellous picture of this beautiful bird. The artist who perpetrated this libel, Mr. E. Neale, has inflicted on the public a picture incorrect both as to drawing and colouring. The sarus is the only crane that stays in India throughout the year. As has already been said the species is very common in Northern India; indeed, a broad stretch of landscape in that part of the world would not seem true to life did it not contain a pair of saruses standing near together. Every pair of these birds is a regular Darby and Joan. There are instances on record of a sarus having pined away and died, because it had lost its mate. This affection of the male and female who pair for life is so notorious that the Indians who eat the flesh of these birds make a point, after they have bagged one of a pair, of killing the mate. The food of saruses is, as Hume remarks, very varied. No small reptile or amphibian comes amiss to them. They also eat insects and snails, and seeds and green vegetable matter. They are often to be observed feeding at some distance from water. Indeed, my experience is that they are seen more often on dry land than on the water. Their long legs appear to be of litte use to them except at the nesting season, when they are necessary in order to enable the birds to wade to the nest. Cranes, unlike storks and herons, cannot grip with the foot, so that they never perch in trees. The nest is built on the ground and, presumably for the sake of protection against jackals, wolves and such like creatures, is usually surrounded by water. As a rule, it is not constructed on an island, but is itself an islet rising from the bottom of the "jhil" or tank in which it is situated.

THE YOUNG SARUS.

Various observers give very different accounts of the behaviour of the parent saruses when their nest is attacked. The general experience is that they show no fight, but that they retire gracefully as soon as the human being gets within 20 yards of the nest. Hume, however, records one case of a sitting sarus making such vigorous pokes and drives at the man who approached her when sitting on the nest that he was forced to flap her in the face vigorously with his waist cloth before she left her eggs. That, says Hume, is the nearest approach to a fight for its "penates" he has ever seen a sarus make. Recently I visited a nest of these birds, which was situated in a small patch of water, perhaps 40 ft. square, with a millet field on one side and paddy on the other three. I was on horseback not wishing to wade nearly to my middle. With me were three men. When we first noticed the nest, the hen was sitting on it and the cock standing near by. As we approached the female rose to her feet very slowly, and then I could see that the nest contained a young one. When we were at a distance of some 10 yards the female began to move her feet as if scraping the nest, and the young bird betook itself quietly to the water and swam slowly into the neighbouring flooded paddy field. The hen then slowly descended from the nest into the water and quietly walked off. On reaching the nest I found it one egg. I sent one of the men after the youngster, which he quickly secured and brought to me to look at. It has about the size of a small bazaar fowl and had perhaps been hatched three days. It was covered with soft down. The down on the upper part was of a rich reddish fawn colour; the back of the neck, a band along the backbone, and a strip on each wing being the places where the colour was most intense; these were almost chestnut in hue. The lower parts were of a cream colour, into which the reddish fawn merged gradually at the sides of the body. The eyes were were large and black. The bill was of pink hue and broad at the base where the yellow lining of the mouth showed. The pink of the bill was most pronounced towards the base, being almost white at the tip. The legs and feet were pale pink, the toes being slightly webbed. Even at that stage of the youngster's existence the legs were long, but possessed of insufficient strength to support their owner, although they enabled him to swim with ease.

While I was handling the young bird the cock sarus was evidently summoning up his courage, for presently he began to advance in battle array, that is to say, with neck bent, so that the head projected forward, mouth slightly open, and wings about half expanded. Thus he slowly approached looking a fine object. He did not advance direct, but took a circuitous course as if stalking us. When he had approached within about 6 ft. I made a pretence of striking him with a short cane. Of this act of hostility he took not the least notice, but continued to approach. The men with me who were on foot began to fear being attacked, so one of them pulled up some paddy stalks, and threw these at him. This made him hop and retreat a few paces. But he soon recommenced his advance in battle array. Then one of the men rushed at him. That caused him to retreat a few paces hastily, but with dignity. He then proceeded to attempt a rear attack, and as he circled round us with bent neck he put me in mind of the villain of the melodrama, who stalks about saying "my time will come!" When the sarus had advanced thus to within 4 ft. of my men and looked as though he were about to spring at them, one of these lunged at him with a short stick and he would have been struck had he not beat a hasty retreat. Nothing daunted, he again returned to the attack. We were at the nest for fully 10 mins., and the whole time he was trying to get at us. Only once did he utter his trumpet-like call. The female meanwhile remained watching at a distance of perhaps 40 yards.

A BIRD DEMONSTRATION.

Having seen what we wanted, we beat a retreat, leaving the young bird and the egg in the nest. After we had retreated 15 or 20 yards we waited to see what the parent birds would do. The female came up to the cock (she is distinguishable by her smaller size); then they both advanced very slowly towards the nest, the hen approaching the faster. When at a distance of perhaps eight yards from the nest, the cock indulged in some curious antics. He slowly drew himself up to his full height and stood thus motionless for a few seconds, then he stretched out his bill towards the sky. Next, the long neck began to bend slowly until it took roughly the shape of letter S. Then, while the neck was still so bent the sarus dipped his bill into the water. After this he again stood upright and repeated the whole performance. Finally he indulged in a little dance. Meanwhile, the hen slowly advanced, and when within a yard of the nest stood still and contemplated it for a little; then, after caressing the youngster with her bill, she slowly climbed on to the nest. The nest cavity being a very shallow one, the young bird sitting in it could be seen from a considerable distance, and its reddish fawn plumage showed up in strong contrast to its surroundings. The sarus nestling cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called protectively coloured, but it fares very well, notwithstanding its conspicuousness, because its parents never depart far from the nest, and while they are present it is immune from attack. Even large birds of prey avoid the powerful beak of an infuriated crane.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Apprehension as to its Capacity.

FAR EASTERN PRESS VIEWS.

A correspondent writes to the "Times."—The Press of the Far East at the present moment (excluding journals subsidized for political purposes) reflects very general apprehension as to Young China's capacity to administer the country, and serious doubts as to its honesty. To-day, nearly 12 months after the first outbreak of the revolution, observers in all parts of the country, and notably missionaries have realized that while Young China differs from Old in externals and education, its racial characteristics must continue for many years to come, to make representative government impossible, and the Republic merely a new name for old despotisms. They realize that amongst all the "pure-minded partriots" whose praises have resounded in the Press, there are not to be found six men in high position to whom either Young China or Old would entrust the handling of public funds. The essential features of the situation, as matters stand, are a rapid growth of irreconcilable provincialism on the one hand, and, on the other, the probability of Yuan Shih-kai's enforcing centralization by means of a military dictatorship.

The latent tendencies towards provincial autonomy could not fail to be rapidly increased by a revolution which abolished the monarchical principle and which proposes to abolish Confucianism, since by these bonds the Chinese Empire has been held together. Young China's Government is generally ignorant of history and indifferent to its teachings, and its proceedings have already caused many of the provinces to assume an attitude of antagonism or indifference to Peking, more marked even than under the last of the Manchus. This attitude reveals itself in differences concerning practical matters and economic questions, rather than in discussions concerning the art of government. One of its most notable results has been to set at naught the authority and the treaty obligations of the Central Government in the matter of opium abolition.

One of the first "reforms" instituted by the Republican Government was to reverse the long-established rule that no man should ever hold office in the province of his birth. This reversal of the Manchus' time-tested statesmanship marks a notable advance in the direction of provincial autonomy, and, if maintained, must preclude all possibility of establishing a strong central Government. If it does not entail civil war, it must inevitably produce administrative chaos, inasmuch as the officials elected by every province are compelled to place local before national interests.

POLICY OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

Those who attempt to forecast the policy of Yuan Shih-kai are confronted by the fact that his record points chiefly to opportunism of the Oriental type, guided by an extremely acute intelligence and sound judgment of his fellow-countrymen. The disaffection of the T'ung Meng-hui and the conspiracies of individuals cannot be matter for surprise to those who remember the facts of Yuan's early career, the part he played in 1898, and his intrigues with the Republican leaders during the period immediately preceding the outbreak of the revolution. Before his recall to office by the Regent, and even during his Premiership under the Monarchy, Yuan was known to be in confidential correspondence not only with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but with General Huang Hsing, who was subsequently able to insist uopn being appointed Generalissimo of the southern forces, and who still remains a possibly dangerous malcontent.

The one bright feature in the situation lies in the fact that the harvest throughout most of the provinces has been remarkably good. The rice and cotton crops are reported to be far above the average, a direct dispensation of Providence, of more vital consequence to the Chinese people than all the activities of politicians. One immediate effect of this harvest has been to draw a certain number of so-called troops back to honest and remunerative labour; another is seen in a satisfactory revival of the export trade at Hankau and other important centres, and in the distinctly improved tone of the import market at Shanghai and Tientsin. In the actual conditions of the general commercial situation, however, there is nothing as yet to justify excessive optimism.

The Customs returns for the quarter which ended on June 30 show a decrease of over 10 per cent. in the duties collected as compared with the previous years; the Board of Trade returns up to the same date show a falling off of £350,000 in the value of British piece goods shipped this year to China, a result which the Shanghai market attributes to the general uncertainty of the political situation. The decline in the Customs duties is largely due to reduction of the opium imports; and herein, again, may be perceived a factor making for provincial autonomy and disintegration. For, while the Central Government is deprived of the revenues which it formely obtained from Indian opium importation, the provinces are deriving large profits for their own purposes from the establishment of native opium monopolies and by organizing the trade independently of Peking and without fear of foreign intervention.

For the moment, thanks to the bountiful harvest, the difficulties and dangers of the situation are somewhat relieved; but all the opinions of disinterested observers on the spot, Chinese and foreigners alike, show signs of serious apprehension for the future. A strong Central Government, armed with effective authority, being recognized as the only solution capable of restoring political equilibrium and administrative order, the opinion appears to be gathing ground that a Dictatorship must be the first step in that direction, and that the concentration of supreme power in the hands of Yuan Shih-kai, therefore, offers the best hope of securing for China a period of recuperation and peace.

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS.

Interesting information relative to the commercial effect of transatlantic wireless telegraphy on the revenue of the cable companies is published by the semi-official "Kolnische Zeitung." Cologne is the headquarters of the German Atlantic Cable Company, and the news and views which the article contains may be considered as emanating direct from that source.

Referring at first to Mr. Marconi's project for establishing direct London-New York wireless communications on January 1, 1913, the article goes on to say: Despite the activity and advance in the shares of the Marconi Company on the London Stock Exchange, people in England have come to their senses, and the realisation has finally taken root that the cable companies which now dominate the world's telegraphic traffic have nothing to fear from wireless competition. Latterly there has been much talk in Germany of wireless connection between Berlin and the great new German wireless station under construction on Long Island, near New York.

These reports are apparently responsible for the depression which has taken place in connection with the shares of the German cable manufacturing companies, which alone among other German industrials have not shared in the recent heavy rise on the Stock Exchange.

There is really no foundation for fears that wireless competition can undermine the business of the German cable companies. The three existing lines are so satisfactorily supported by Imperial subsidies that, under normal conditions, they will continue indefinitely to be able to pay 6 per cent. dividends. The German Atlantic Company, which is the oldest German cable, has paid 7 1-2 per cent. for years, the German Netherlands Company pays 6 1-2, and German South American Company pays 6. The German Atlantic Corporation already possesses a reserve and amortisation fund which will permit it to distribute 7 1-2 per cent. for practically as long as it exists. It can therefore take up with equanimity a competitive fight with the transatlantic wireless organisations between Berlin and New York. It is able, over its two existing cables, to transmit at least four times as many messages as the wireless system could carry.

There can, however, be no question of it having to face such competition. The German Imperial Government requires both the cable and the wireless systems for the purposes of national defences and if a concession is granted for communication between Berlin and Long Island the Government will see that the cable and wireless organisation work hand in hand. If, indeed, there is no formal amalgamation between the wireless enterprise and the German Atlantic Cable Company, there will certainly be a working agreement between them which will ensure co-operation and a mutually beneficial service.

DR. SUN'S RAILWAY SCHEME

A Seventy Thousand Mile Project.

SOME CRITICISMS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's scheme for the construction of some 70,000 miles of Government railways in China has, not unnaturally, aroused considerable interest among foreigners as well as Chinese. In our correspondence column yesterday appeared a letter from Mr. A. W. U. Pope, General Manager of the Shanghai Nanking Railway, in which he pleaded for sympathetic consideration of the scheme and for the withholding of adverse criticism of the proposals that have been made. But, while the first request should be at once granted, healthy criticism of any such proposals should be welcomed, even before they have been worked out in detail, when, to the foreign mind, Dr. Sun's hypotheses are erroneous. Briefly, the scheme provides for the construction of 200,000li of railways within ten years. Dr. Sun proposes to divide the country into twenty districts and to form in each an organization which would have some 10,000 labourers under its control. Construction works would be begun simultaneously in each of these districts, and Dr. Sun anticipates that at the end of ten years his projected trunk lines would be completed. This trunk lines are three in number, and are to consist of a southern trunk line running from Kuangtung through Kuangsi, Kueichow, Yunnan and Szechuan to Tibet, terminating on the southern slope of the Tienshan; a central trunk line running from the mouth of the Yangtze through Kingsu, Anhui, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Hsinchiang and terminating at Ili; and a northern trunk line beginning at Chinwangtao and running through the Liaotung peninsula, Outer Mongolia, and ending at Kokonor. Alternative lines have been suggested, but although the question of route is most important, it would be useless to discuss it until questions of ways and means have been more definitely settled. Gigantic as is the scheme, it is stated that the National Railway Union has proposed a still more comprehensive one involving an ultimate junction with lines, running from Constantinople through Persia. But the proposals before the country at the moment are those of Dr. Sun, who has secured the support of President Yuan Shih-kai, and at whose disposal, has been placed the sum of Tls. 30,000 per month with which to make preliminary arrangements.

Not the least remarkable feature of the scheme is that all contracts for the building of the railways are to be concluded by Dr. Sun, who, and not the Chinese Government, will also negotiate the necessary loans. The loan negotiations of past months, it might have been thought, have shown in an unmistakable manner that before foreign banks will advance large sums of money they require adequate guarantees from the Chinese Government. Whether or not Peking really believes that Dr. Sun will be able to secure loans and make contracts on behalf of a private syndicate, or whether, in authorizing him to establish a Chinese Railway Corporation to build these railways, the President knew that he was effectively preventing the consummation of the ex-President's dreams, is not apparent. In any case, foreigners are not at all likely to advance money or materials to Dr. Sun personally or to any Chinese syndicate which cannot produce Government guarantees, and particularly when the borrowers are ignorant of the highly technical problems of railway construction. In connexion with the financial problem it must be noted that the National Council has expressed the opinion that the sum of £60,000,000 is too large to spend on railways at present. But to carry out the plans of Dr. Sun the sum required would be nearer £700,000,000 than £60,000,000. In another column will be found comparative tables of construction costs of railways in many parts of the world, from which it will be seen that if the 70,000 miles of line to be laid in China are calculated at an average cost of £10,000 per mile there is little prospect of any cash remaining in hand when the work is completed. Dr. Sun wishes to build these great roads through country, presenting considerable natural difficulties to the railway engineer, in ten years, and of course it follows that the greater the haste the heavier will be the cost of construction. Questions of communication and labour also bear on this point. As to the former, in building railways it is necessary to place materials at several centres along the route so that construction may be undertaken simultaneously in several sections, the engineers building in both directions. Such procedure is practically impossible in China, where there are few roads and no means of communication except waterways—the worst for a railway. With regard to labour, Dr. Sun seems to rely upon quantity rather than quality. Past experience in railway works in China has shown that labour has to be educated to this work.

Sufficient weight has not been attached to the question of the supply of the required material—rails, bridges, rolling took and machinery—within the stipulated period. It is taken for granted that, once funds are available, materials can be purchased readily. But manufacturers are already taxed with heavy orders from old and satisfactory clients who are working in countries where conditions are settled, whereas China is a new market and can hardly expect, even with such large contracts at her disposal, to displace buyers who are well known and financially stable. Calculations based on what has been accomplished elsewhere and the circumstances in which these railways would be built if the large sums of money required were forthcoming, point to the conclusion that if China builds as much as 500 miles of railway per year, the first 500 miles being opened after the third or fourth year of construction work, she will be accomplishing a very creditable task. In this connexion it may be mentioned that in the case of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, with the Yangtze running parallel and thus available for the transport of materials, three to four years elapsed before 200 miles of road were opened to traffic. The question of the attitude of the provinces must also be taken into account, as without doubt many provinces will oppose strongly the building of railways by foreign financiers or Chinese and foreign syndicates who propose to control them independently of the authorities until forty years have elapsed and the Chinese Government takes over the systems. Dr. Sun has undertaken the role of converting the country to his views. That this will be no mean task is evident from the lukewarm reception accorded to his scheme by the National Council. Until an assurance can be given that the people in the provinces through which the projected lines are to pass will not, at least, display open hostility to the construction of them, it would be idle to proceed with the plans. While Dr. Sun is educating the country to the needs of State railways, the Peking Government could not do better than form a strong Board of the most competent railwaymen available to go into the whole matter from the purely technical aspect. Railways might then be constructed where they are favoured, for, although it is a truism that railways placed in deserts open them up in a remarkable manner, it is none the less true that in China the utmost caution must be displayed in the election of the work first to be undertaken.—"North China Herald."

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MADONNA OR A BABY.

Sir George Birdwood's Choice.

INDIGNANT MOTHERS.

Sir George Birdwood, in a letter in "The Times" in reply to one by Sir Henry Knollys, wrote:—

"Sir Henry Knollys asks triumphantly, Were one in a garret, with a Dresden Madonna on the walls and a live baby on the floor, and suddenly it was all ablaze—which would one save? Well I would try to save both, but if the direful choice were forced on me I should certainly save the Dresden Madonna first. One can get another baby any day, by adoption, if not by grace; but there is only one Dresden Madonna to be had for love or money."

Since writing this letter Sir George Birdwood has been besieged by indignant ladies clamouring to argue the point. Sir George Birdwood (who is in his eightieth year) is a scholar and writer of eminence, Officer of the Legion of Honour, laureat of the French Academy, and professor of Anatomy and Physiology while among his many appointments he has held the office of sheriff of Bombay.

"My life is becoming a burden since I wrote that unfortunate letter," he said last night. "Many ladies have been trying to see me."

AN IRRESISTIBLE CHALLENGE.

"Really, the argument is not mine, but that of Sir Henry Knollys. It was Sir Henry who triumphantly asked the question of the baby and the Dresden Madonna. He put me into a cleft stick and my only course was to answer the question boldly. Sir Henry appealed to the jury, and to sustain my argument I had to meet the appeal."

The argument began over the question of the coming destruction of the Temple of Philae by the raising of the Nile dam. Sir Henry Knollys defended the act of vandalism because of the benefit to be brought to millions by the Nile waters, and to enforce his argument asked Sir George Birdwood the question quoted.

"Then you prefer art to Nature?" Sir George Birdwood was asked.

"How can I do that?" he replied, "Is not art Nature? I hold that the Dresden Madonna is not only a great painting, it is a religious painting. I also hold that beauty is holiness, just as sin is ugliness. It is absurd to bring forward seriously the story of the baby on the floor. Don't you see I had to defend my point? Sir Henry Knollys was playing to the gallery and I had to answer him on his own ground. His question was in the nature of the old joke, Have you stopped beating your wife? Answer yes or no. I had no alternative but to declared boldly for the Dresden Madonna in preference to the baby."

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Aeroplanes, Egypt and Panama.

The Peace Congress closed with a grand display of fireworks—verbal fireworks. They began with a discussion about the use of the aeroplane in war. Somebody mentioned the use of them by Italy. Most of the twenty-eight delegates from that country spoke, and finally the honour of Italy was freed from all stain and the congress adjourned to eat.

There was another warm spell when the Egyptian question came up. Hanging about the hall for almost a week there were about a dozen young Egyptian patriots, interested in nothing concerning the peace of the world, or of any other question but that of getting this Congress to pass some kind of a resolution derogatory to the policy which England pursues toward Egypt. The trouble was that the delegates from England were divided on the question, while those from America stood by her and fought and spoke in her behalf but, at any rate, the Congress voted with the delegates from the Nile, and they departed from the hall, never to show up again, with ammunition sufficient to carry them through another year in their trade against British policy.

There was some inclination to tackle the Panama question, but the delegates from England and America got together and decided that the time was not ripe to act in any way and that settled it before the convention. There was a resolution introduced to the effect that America was wrong to refuse to pass the treaties with France and England, but that was killed when a delegate from England arose and said that the Senate of the United States had not killed the treaties but had only amended them, and that he felt certain that before President Taft left the White House both treaties would become law.

The Congress lasted a week, with meetings every day but one, but as far as the business went very little was done, and that was of such a nature that nobody will ever hear of it. There may have been a resolution passed for each day's sitting, but even that is doubtful. It was most successful as a social affair; one met one's old friends, saw Geneva and the surrounding country in favourable conditions. That was all.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

An Old Question again Revived.

The old question of the "Channel Tunnel" is apparently to be revived again and an interesting pamphlet has just been issued in which a scheme for the construction of a system of electric railways in England and France to connect London and Paris through a Channel tunnel by a journey of about three hours and a half has made its appearance.

Mr. W. Rose Smith, C. E., takes up the attitude that the remarkable progress made in the development of the facilities for travel and transport, and in the political relations of the countries, during the last thirty years, makes it imperative, in view of the altered circumstances, to reconsider the judgment of a former generation upon the political expediency of a Channel tunnel.

"This subject is bound to come up in the next session of Parliament," an authority who is fully aware of all that is going on in connection with it, informed the "Pall Mall Gazette" yesterday. In the growth of the Entente Cordiale confirmed by the removal of the French Navy to the Mediterranean, leaving the North Sea and the Atlantic coasts of France for defence to the Navy, we have the strongest guarantee of permanent friendly relations.

"The foe who vanquishes and occupies France is the potential master of the British Isles. In such contingency the defence of Western Europe is the most essential British interest, and for this purpose in modern military conditions the railway between London and Paris through the Channel tunnel would be an invaluable defensive work. A British expeditionary force could be deployed on the borders of France in a few days which would take weeks to send by sea.

The food supplies would also be guaranteed in case of war or rumours of war, so that prices could not rise as they undoubtedly would if the tunnel did not exist as alternative to the introduction of food by sea.

Other advantages may be briefly stated:—

Increased trade between this country and the Continent.

Reduced cost of transit for goods and passengers.

The French people and the Government have always favoured the scheme for a Channel tunnel.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

"HOW TO PLAY GOLF."

Harry Vardon's New Book Reviewed.

A "PUTTING" JOKE.

Laurence Woodhouse writes in the "Daily Mail" in reviewing H. Vardon's new book on golf:—

A very well-known Scottish sporting writer once said to me: "I have seen 'young' Tom and 'old' Tom and James Braid playing their very best, but Harry Vardon is the most perfect golfer I have ever seen." High praise this, when one remembers the speaker's nationality.

This statement being true, who is so well equipped as the ex-open champion to teach us the game? And sure enough he has just written an interesting and instructive book: "How to Play Golf." The title well fits the book, for most of the chapters are devoted to very careful explanations on the method of using each particular club.

With a certain mischievous interest I am bound to confess that I first turned to the chapter on putting, for I suppose no great player has suffered so severely from the missing of short putting as Harry Vardon. The opening sentences are delightful:—

Putting is a delicate matter, and I, of all people, ought to write about it in a delicate way. The reader of this book who has honoured me by noticing my doings on the links during recent years, and has observed my infinite capacity for missing little putts, may arrive at the conclusion that I lack nothing in presumptuousness when I offer instruction as to the best way of getting the ball into the whole from a short distance. . . . I can claim, however, to be in a position to explain how not to putt.

This very confession of weakness leads Vardon to deal most tenderly and thoroughly with the difficult art of putting. He recommends practising in the dusk when only the ball and the hole and not the intervening difficulties can be seen; then be has found that he could put quite well. Care, he says, is essential, but if the player looks diligently for complications along the line he will find them all right, even though they have no existence outside the player's mind.

I sometimes think that with putts of a yard or four feet, it would be best if without more than a cursory look at the line we were to walk up to the ball and unaffectedly knock it into the hole. That is a counsel of perfection; it is just the system of George Duncan and otherwise appreciators of the difficulties of the short putt.

Vardon is rather pessimistic as to the future of the game. He is convinced that while the scores are getting lower the standard of golf in general is deteriorating and he attributes this falling off to the influence of the rubber-cored ball. With the gutty, he argues, a bad stroke was always punished; with a rubber-cored a topped shot or mis-hit is often as good or better than the hit. To prove his statement that the standard of golf is not improving, Vardon is of the opinion that in 1911, when he won the open championship and many other contests, the actual quality of his golf was four strokes a round worse than it was with the gutta-percha ball.

The ex-open champion considers that the best stroke he ever made in his life was with the niblick. It was on the occasion of a tournament at Northwood, and at the eighteenth hole his ball was within 4ft of the clubhouse which lay between him and the hole. He decided to carry the building and reach the green. To do this he hit the ball so that it rose straight up 30ft or 40ft into the air and he put enough spin on it to make it carry forward thirty yards after it had risen to the required height. The stroke was accomplished and the ball stopped a yard from the hole. Climax, he missed the putt.

The book is altogether readable and very full of useful instruction given in plain and simple language. Every golfer will profit by it be he a long or short handicap man, for besides being a naturally brilliant player Harry Vardon is an extremely thoughtful one.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st Oct. 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	......	......	...
Teheran ...	21	13	15 p. m.	1	38
Suez.........	21	14	15 p.m.	...	53

NOTICES.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey are subject to delay and should be accepted at sender's risk. Communication between Montenegro and Turkey is suspended. Private telegrams in secret language cannot be accepted for Servia (10-10-12).

Communication between Teheran and Meshed interrupted and owing to insecurity of road there is no means of transmitting telegrams over that section by post at present. Telegrams for Meshed should contain instructions "await restoration" or they may be accepted for transmission via Indo Tiflis Askabad at Rs. 1-12 a word (10-10-12.)

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only. (5-10-12.)

Government of Greece have suspended telegraphic correspondence in code or cipher (9-10-12).

Telegrams can no longer be accepted for Bulgaria (8-10-12.)

Owing to revolution Puerto Plata San Domingo Land lines interrupted. Telegrams for San Domingo Curacao and Venezuela are forwarded occasionally by best means and are subject to great delay (4-10-12).

Communication with Turkey via Eastern and Indo right but land lines in Turkey are either interrupted or congested with traffic (21-10-12).

Private telegrams for Crete should be in Greek, French, English, Italian or German only (21-10-12).

All communications with Southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-10-12).

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HIGH C URT—OCT. 22.

(Before the Hon'ble r Dinshaw D. Davar.)

L ng C uses.

204-13 Jehangir M and S Ma med Hossein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman J sub Sm B and Co
698-12 Su nts and G, da B h dur Ghanasham Nilka t Na ar vs Maria bai Bhai Shanker es am r nts.
2-12 Sfrajm d d o D ar ar vs A N Parker Vacuha an Co
19-13 Shroff D and D vji Fricumdas and others vs Premabai w d w Sme B and Co.

L ng au es.

17-12 Ar H D Co Iarakhbai widow vs Bai Jamu b i widow Sh ff D and D Little and C D pu F and D
668-12 Pate al E Memo A i Mahomed Vali vs Ta ab Ba K r M j O and C
692-12 D ba n an P Bh n r m agarmal vs Gopalji Pr gji Ba mji and o.
791-11 Bick el S Ch a y and Co vs B D P ll Vac h and Co.
340-10 M lvi T e d Agency Co J W vs Jhipr ta Ca acouan nksit.
407-12 Ma vi sharma S pa vs Hamirmal Ratanch n i Chitois.
325-12 Cap an J M alt vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford.
633-12 Dubash nj Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—A deshir
784-11 Jo ab Vithal Dh llaji Patel Dongre vs a i a Aw ji hinde Subnis.
754.11 Judah R K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde S bui
630-11 Ju a —Gunpat Rao Aw iaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba wdaji Bi dhe Subnis.
1085 10 C P D Ga —H nifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawo d ay e
338-12 Bhi a i an Co—Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas vs S i agap d others Subnis.
752-11 Sa raw R w d and Co vs Deoram Keshowji ha gir M n i S.
993-12 Tyaoji D and o B D Narsu vs A R Pezarkar ayne
371-12 Mot chand and ai Rashidabai vs Abdul Raman E ail Molem and Anr Mehta and D Patel and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes

272-11 Tyabji D and C Bhagvanlas Purushram vs B R Boma j Malla and M.
923-11 M B Cootbia P D Panwala vs M C Patel.
616-12 Pa di and C R Painter vs D P Todiwala Chit M and K
319-12 D Mastri R A Joshi vs Ronna Dolla—Edg G W and Co.
513-12 anjee and S G H Valji vs Gopalji Bhikaridas—M nch n i N and Sham M and H.
267-12 Capt and V Khimji Matharadas vs Ranchordas K ll a ji Ard H D and Co
611-12 Little and Co. V V Thakoor, vs T B Wagh me B an i Co.
59-09 Pa n and Co. Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotam la Gordhandas Mart J and M, Maivi, and Payne.
572-11 Payne a d C Sulleman Jaffer Mistry vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Edg G. W and Co. and Payne and Co.
808-11 Wadia and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Ouo nia.
617-11 In Per on S B Bard vs Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.
391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wa ia G and C.
1024- 1 Patel and E W sudev Bhasker vs Basil N Lang Kaim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and C
1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satya thama i widow Jeh M and S
873-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg C Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hir dal and Co
227-12 ubois and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and C
304-12 Unwalla P and O Sadick Haji Allarakhia vs Motich nd and Devidas Edg G W and Co
217-11 Dubash and P Gulam Hooseinally vs R D Sethna In Person (a Pauper)
330-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Go al ao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
1182-10 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhatkar Dubash and P.
618-12 Dubash and P D R Bhatkar vs Waghji Shamji Ragh N and Co
150-12 Subn s and G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite vs G M Mohite Sham M and H.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Canji vs Padamsey Velj and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

619-11 Jehangi M and S Khimji Goculdas and Co vs Mor rji Kurpar, Mirza M and M Un and P and Madh K and Co.
680-12 Payne and Co Marshall and Co vs Gordhandas Khatao Craigie B and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr Report.

219-10 Mehta and D The Advocate General of Bombay vs Devidas Vandrawandas—Edg G W and Co.

Commercial Cause.

436-12 Madhowji K lla ai Harjiwan vs Utamlal Manilal Edg G W and Co.
904-12 Craigie B and C The Right Hon'ble James Baron Ashton vs Messrs. F Fischer and Co Payne and Co

Long Causes.

763-11 Bhai K and G Mangan'al Hargovandas vs Gulam Ahmed Haji Naz uddin Taki Cap & V
457-12 M t J and M Mr P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Ragh N and Co.
447-12 Jehang'r M and S Ram 'as Tekchand vs Hakumatra Ramd s Madh K and C.
373-12 Mehta and D Bang'l as Vijbukhundas vs Bai Nani Alias Nanivahu widow Dubash and P.
789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravata l Lakhmichand Ardesir H D and Co.
432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Pest R K and Co.
1034 11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Vallibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.
439-10 Ard H O and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ra ncoover Mulla and M.
137-12 Payne and Co Es a lji Mulla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.
569-10 Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhoy Sham M and H Ard H D and Co and Payne and Co.
411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulamhussin Essaji TajbhoyBick M R and Co.
971-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs P B Dalal Bi k el M R and W and Kh L and M.
527-12 Edg G W and Co Bai Kesarbai widow vs Muth wlal Govindram Payne and Co.
944-12—Bhimj and Co J San ers Slater vs Meghji Valabhdas Patell and E.
847-12 Cap and V Ayashabai and others vs Bai Aminabai widow.
812-10 Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M and K Sub and G
738-10 Sub is and G Valia alias Ashoo widow vs Hassamadin bin Mahomed Hoosein Burray Tyabji D and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

For Jud m nt on Motion.

1117-12 Ard H D and Co Bai Lakhmivahu widow vs Valabai widow Ma h K and C

Short Causes,

440-12 Bhimji and Co Chanderam Khatanmal vs Mo ch nd Kundandas Ard H D and Co
723-12 Unwala P and P Haji Abu Ladha vs Fakir Mahomed Bahadur In Person (a pauper)
758-12 Ard H D and Co Messrs Meghaji Motichand vs Surting Gopal and others
946-12 Mulji K and T N R Shroff vs F C Rustomji In person
993-12 Amin and D Kalidas Narayendas and Bros vs Narotum Dadabhai
1002-12 Bicknell M R a d Co Menasseh Jacob Menasseh vs Dayal Mulji Mulla and M
1018-12 Maneckla and T N R Kashikar vs R D Chinoy and others
1065-12 Nadirsha and D Mebera'ly Mahomed Fakeira vs Curromsey Ruttonsey Charania
1066-12 Forbes and Co Poosey Deosey and Co vs Sha Karamsey Nanji
1068-12 Mulla and M Tejpal Bhagchand vs Mansji Kuverji Raje Shi ke Chit M and K
1076-12 Madhowji K and C Tricumdas Kallianji vs Mowji Hirji
1079-12 Bicknell M R and C Premsukhdas Gopinath vs Narotum Gordhand s Ard H D and Co.

Long Causes.

130-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam M he in Shaikh Bhicsu Cap and V.
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.
271-12 Malak and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.
295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.
346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macoba and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12 Motec and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
842-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Rawat Edg G W and Co.
1023-11 Malvi H M and R Murlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and C Bha K and G.
79-12 Mal i H M and R Biraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj an an other Payne and Co.
762-11 Dub and P lewan Mura vs Jamnadas Valji Sub n s and G
880-11 m R and Sa Heera Varjang vs Ravgji P lo ey In Person.
437-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneklal Narandas.

TO THOSE BELOW PAR.

A Statement by a Famous Doctor.

No matter how favourable may be the climatic conditions at a given season, there are unfortunately, always large numbers of people who feel out of sorts, depressed and languid.

Such sensations are invariably due to a lack of body building food and phosphorus. Doctors constantly emphasise this, and that distinguished practitioner, Dr. Claude L Wheeler, has written: "Either to keep the nervous system of the healthy individual up to the mark, or to raise it to necessary efficiency when attacked, not only proteid (the body-building food) but phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities."

When suffering from the sensations mentioned, everyone knows he requires a tonic. What this tonic should be, Dr. Wheeler clearly lays down. "A combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves is exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilised globe as Sanatogen."

Some sixteen thousand doctors have written of the remarkable results they have obtained with Sanatogen, which is used by some of the most distinguished men living.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham has been formally notified that the nominations and suggestions, submitted with reference to the date and officers of the meeting of the British Association in the city next year, have been adopted by the Association. The meeting will begin on September 10. A number of prominent citizens have been invited to become vice-presidents. Sir George Kenrick and Mr. Neville Chamberlain have been appointed hon. treasurers, and Professor F. W. Gamble, Mr. Howard Heaton, Mr. John Humphreys, and Mr. W. Byng Kenrick hon. secretaries. Mr. Alfred Hayes has been elected chairman of the Handbook Sub-Committee, and Dr. G. A. Auden hon. secretary and editor.

Capt. Amundsen is leaving Stockholm to lecture at Gothenburg and Copenhagen and at Berlin and other German cities. He will arrive in London about Nov. 15, and give an account of his journey to the South Pole to the Royal Geographical Society, and will lecture in several English towns, after which he will proceed to Paris and Rouen to lecture there.

Curious phenomena occurring during a violent thunderstorm at Athens are described by Prof. C. Maltezos in a communication to the Academie des Sciences. He says that the pupils in the military school of the Euelpides saw large flames, heard sudden and loud noises, and received heavy shocks in the inner corridors and passages of the building, not communicating directly with the outer air. He suggests that these were caused by a violent electric wind, consisting of strongly ionised air, such as streams from the conductor of a large influence machine. It may be so, says the "Athenæum;" but in that case it seems that the physiological effects he notes should be capable of reproduction by artificial means and on a modified scale.

The New York Bureau of Municipal Research announces that hereafter individual drinking cups and shower baths are to be used. The Bureau points out that among the 90,000 horses that perish every year in Manhattan no less than 6,500 succumb to glanders which is communicated by filthy horse troughs.

On August 10th the American House of Representatives passed a bill introduced last May by Representative James S. Simmons of Niagara Falls, N.Y., regulating the importation of plant products. Under this bill it will be unlawful for any person to import into the United States any nursery stock except under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture and under conditions and regulations prescribed by him. The United States is the only great power without protection from importation of insect-infested or diseased plant stock. Diseased livestock is excluded by law, but diseased plants have, as yet, not been barred.

In Norway and Sweden there is considerable activity at present in the way of electric steel production. There are two new steel works with electric furnaces shortly to be erected which propose to turn out 16,000 tons annually during the first period, and this will no doubt be increased later on. One of these enterprises is carried on by the Stavanger Steel Company, which is capitalized at dols. 1,200,000, and it is now arranging to secure 2,500 horse-power in electric current from a local hydraulic plant. The new works will include an electric furnace of the most recent design for steel production, with a rolling mill, steam hammers and foundry for steel casting. It is expected to turn out annually 1,600 tons of rolled steel, 300 tons forged steel, 600 tons cast steel, and 700 tons diverse. The second enterprise consists of an electric steel plant near Arendal and it will use current from the Boilejos hydraulic plant.

In the monthly notices of The Royal Astronomical Society for June, 1912, Prof. E. E. Barnard of Yerkes observatory has a paper on "Micrometrical Measures and Focal Peculiarities of Nova Lacertæ (Espin.") In the course of his paper, Prof. Barnard objects to the theory that the outburst of a nova is due to a star colliding with a nebula. He points out that photography does not show that the novæ are in nebulous regions except in the case of Nova Andromedæ and "even here the spectroscope throws doubt on the nebulosity." Prof. Barnard believes that we are probably dealing with real motion caused by some force not yet known. "Indeed, he assures us, "I think this, like some of the abnormal phenomena of the comets, reveals to us the effects of new forces (call them that if you like) as yet unknown to us, but which we must take into consideration, as our knowledge of the universe advances."

At the Harvard College Observatory the most extensive astronomical labor ever undertaken is now in progress. Up to the present time, the largest and most complete star catalogue in existence has been the Draper Catalogue, which indexes about 10,000 stars, with careful details concerning their spectra. This catalogue was compiled by Mrs. Williamina Paton Fleming at Harvard before 1891. Since that year, the increasing size of telescopes and improvements in stellar photography have so greatly increased the number of stars shown upon the photographic plates that an entirely new edition of the Draper Catalogue, enlarged, and giving the record of each star to recent years seemed imperative. Prof. Edward C. Pickering, Director of the Harvard Observatory, has contemplated such an edition for many months, and in October, 1911, the work was begun. Since Mrs. Fleming's death in May, 1911, Miss Annie J. Cannon has been appointed Curator of the Astronomical Photographs, succeeding Mrs. Fleming, and Miss Cannon is in charge of the catalogue work. She is directing its progress so ably that what several distinguished astronomers feared they might not live to see accomplished, will probably be completed within five years. She has organized the research into divisions and sections, each of which is conducted by one or other of her women assistants. A vast collection of stellar photographs giving a complete record of the heavens during many years, is available at Harvard through the co-operation of its Cambridge and Arequipa stations, so that abounding material is furnished for the catalogue. The work represents an infinite series of mathematical calculations, preliminary card cataloguing, notations charting, etc., which depends upon the utmost care in studying and comparing photographic plates, identifying stars, and determining their degrees of brightness, qualities and classes of spectrum. For such work women, says Prof. Pickering, have proved their especial adaptability. About 5,000 stars each month are indexed on the cards.

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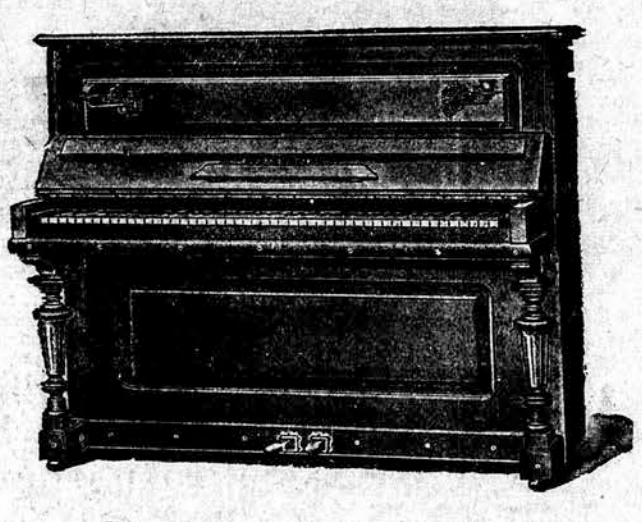

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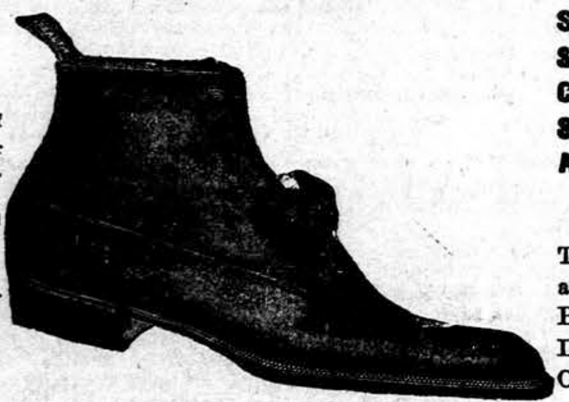

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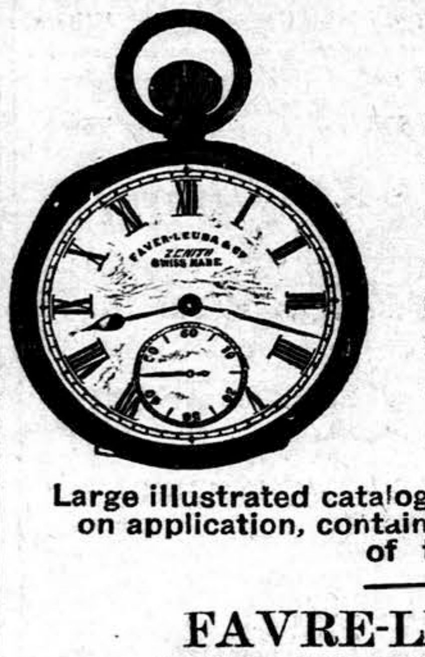

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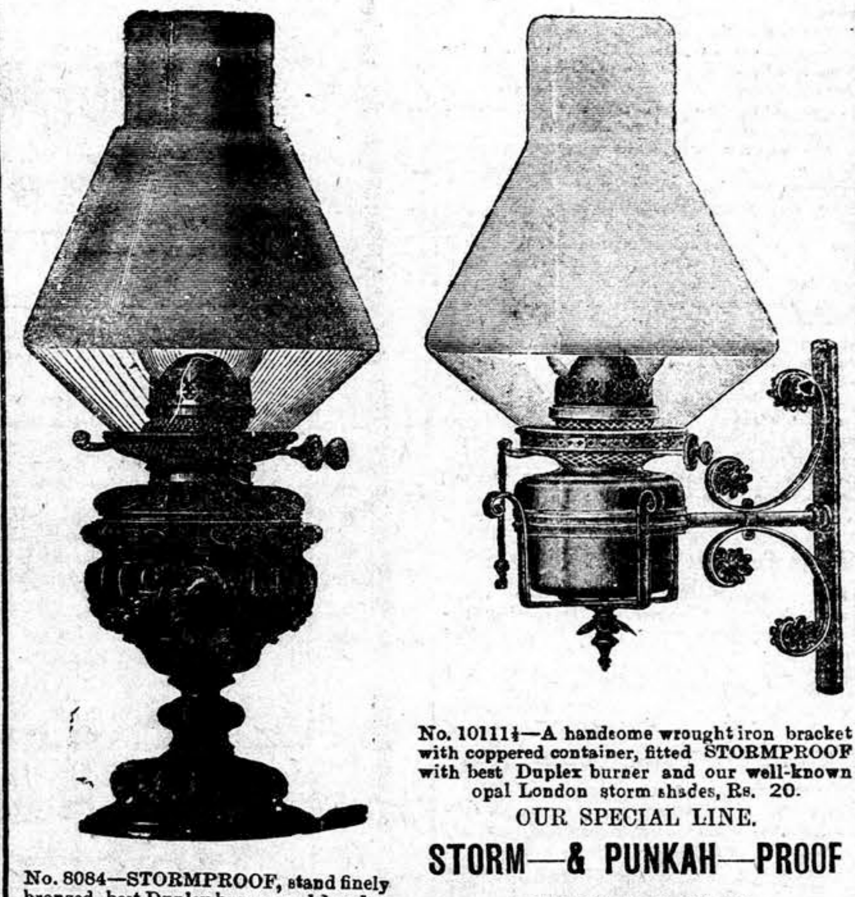

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